

LIVES DASHED OUT.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY
SWEEP BY A CYCLONE.

More than a Dozen Little Villages Suffer by the Sweep of the Destroyer—Cherry Hill Annihilated—Financial Loss Is Enormous—Nine Are Hurt.

Nine Killed and Many Hurt.
New York and New Jersey were swept by a death-dealing cyclone Saturday afternoon. Nine persons are known to have been killed and scores were hurt. One of the dead, Mrs. Louise Kettergill, was killed in East New York. All of the villages of Cherry Hill, N. J., and Woodhaven, L. I. The cyclone descended upon the upper part of East New York, known as the Cypress Hills, at 4:30 o'clock, continued on its way to the lower plains district, and from there traveled to Woodhaven. The storm was first seen going over Cypress Hills. It was funnel-shaped, and hung very low to the ground. At the upper end was a red spot that appeared more like an incandescent light than anything else. The cyclone swept over the cemetery, wrecking handsome and costly monuments. It tore down trees for about 200 feet and then turned into Jamaica avenue at Crescent street, and went up Jamaica avenue for about half a mile. Trees were torn down and telephone and trolley wires demolished. Right in the middle of the way the cars were caught. They were blown to the Brooklyn and Southern Railroad and were struck when in front of the Stewart home. The cars were filled with passengers and there was great excitement. Half a dozen persons were slightly injured. The cyclone wrecked thirty houses at Woodhaven and a very large school-house there. There were twenty residents of Woodhaven hit by the various objects which were carried through the air. Chimneys sailed through the air as though they were no heavier than feathers.

Between 40,000 and 50,000 persons visited the scene of the ruin and devastation at Cherry Hill Sunday. Some of the unfortunate homes were wrecked at about the time of the day wondering what was in store for them. Hackensack and the other towns have responded promptly to the call for aid made by the people of Cherry Hill. Viewed in the light of day the ruin appeared more complete. Everywhere in the path of the storm were ruins. The tangled heap of timbers by the railroad track told where the depot went to pieces. That pile of wreckage showed where a house had been thrown down and that one where a barn had been razed by the winds. The leafless trees that withstood the strain of the whirlwind gave the appearance of midwinter. On two sides, as viewed from the center of the town, there were banks of green, but where the storm swept everything was black and bare.



He did not tell me he had such an intention, and if he had I should have taken the necessary precautions. Indeed I should have taken them. He was a man of duty, and he was a man of honor. I did not use the language M. Roullet attributes to me, and I do not understand why M. Roullet thought he had the right to invite me to discuss delicate questions of international politics. The Editor's discussion of the affair remarks: "It would not require many such incidents, especially in view of the effect which it produced in Spain, to lead to serious complications with the United States."

ELECTIONS IN THIRTEEN STATES

Although an Off Year, There Will Be Plenty of Politics.
Though this is supposed to be an "off year" politically, there will be elections in thirteen States, namely: Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Mississippi and Massachusetts. The Connecticut election for town officers and to pass upon the question of redistricting the State Senate will be held Oct. 7, and regular State elections will be held four weeks later—Nov. 5—in the twelve other States named.
In Maryland a Governor and an attorney general will be elected to serve four years, a comptroller to serve two years, all the members of the lower house of the General Assembly, and fourteen Senators. A State's attorney and sheriff will be elected in each county. A United States Senator to succeed Senator Gibson will be chosen in Maryland next winter.
In Virginia all the members of the House of Delegates and twenty (or one-half) of the State Senate will be elected. The Senators chosen this year will participate in the election of a successor to Senator Daniel.
Pennsylvania will choose a State treasurer for a term of three years and seven judges of the Supreme Court for ten years.
New Jersey will elect a Governor for a term of three years, seven State Senators for the same term, and an entire assembly of sixty members.
New York's State ticket will contain a

ARMIES OF THE LORD.

BRIGADE OF BAPTISTS MASSES
AT BALTIMORE.

Fifteen Thousand Young Crusaders Take Possession of the Monumental City—Fifth International Convention—Pan-American Religious Congress.

Baptists in Baltimore.
On the heels of the great gathering of Christian Endeavorers at Boston, and almost before their peans of praise had ceased to echo through the land, came the assembling in Baltimore of the hosts of the Baptist Young People's Union of America. It was the fifth international convention of the organization, and the 15,000 delegates, who brought with them nearly as many of their kindred, came from every section of every State in the Union, as well as from Canada and from Mexico. Owing to the fact that Baltimore has no hall large enough to accommo-

NORTHERN MICHIGAN FIRES.

Great Precautions Taken to Prevent the Destruction of Villages.
According to press dispatches the Northern Michigan forest fires are numerous and formidable. The forests are mostly hardwood, and while the fires may run rapidly when fanned by a strong wind, yet they can be controlled by judicious and timely back firing. All the small towns in the danger district and many farms have been carefully encircled with back fires. The situation is being carefully watched, however, and there is not much to fear. At Wallin, the town burned Thursday, these precautions were taken in time. The \$300,000 lumber Company lost about \$30,000 of \$3,200 insurance. The charcoal kilns will be repaired immediately to use the damaged timber before it goes to ruin, but the mill will not be rebuilt until next season. A large tent has already been erected for postoffice, store and hotel, as soon as buildings can be put up many of the workmen will return with their families, who are now stopping at Thompsonville.
The village of Clary, Copemish, Interlochen, Gray, Benoni and others have been threatened, but by back firing the danger has been averted. Comparatively few farmers have been burned out. Considerable damage has been done to standing timber and much hemlock bark has been destroyed. No lives have been lost, and even at Wallin the live stock was saved, the cattle taking to the thick woods, where the fire did not reach them.

NEW MONEY ORDER BLANKS OUT

Are in the Form of a Bank Draft and of a Sea Green Color.
Requirements for money order blanks received at the Postoffice Department will be filled from this time on with the new blanks designed some months ago. It will not be many weeks before the public will become well acquainted with the new design, and it is safe to say that it will in all probability prove a popular change. The new blanks are in the form of a bank draft. The text is lithographed and the ink used is a sea-green shade. The effect is artistic and pleasing, and altogether the form and general appearance of the new blank is such as to make the recipient feel more than ever as if he had a good thing. The old scheme of notched numerals at the left end of the blank is retained, as it has proved a great convenience to business and a safeguard against fraud. The dollars and cents are also printed on the reverse side, so that with a nice register in the press work both sides of the bit of paper will show the precise amount of the order.

ON FIRE IN MID-OCEAN.

Flames Break Out in the Lower Hold of La Normandie.
The French line steamship La Normandie, bound from Havre, moved on the bay to her dock at the foot of Marine street, New York, Saturday morning with flags flying in the sunlight and nothing but the rush of water from her powerful pumps to give a clue to the terrible danger of the voyage. Yet in midocean throughout Thursday night, in the thick fog and storm, the starboard freight compartment of the good ship, packed with valuable merchandise, was a roaring mass of fire, while the seventy-five first and second cabin passengers and 205 occupants of the steerage waited for the seemingly inevitable order to "take to the boats." For fifteen hours the battle raged between the crew and the flames, and it was not until well along toward noon of Wednesday that the vessel's safety was assured.

Boston Prepares for Endeavorers.



Mrs. Fowler, who shot and killed a man during a political quarrel at St. Louis many years ago, has returned to this country, believing that prosecution of his crime will not be pressed. He has been one of the editors of the London Times for sixteen years.
Senator & Sons of Cincinnati have purchased a controlling interest in the celebrated Chicken Creek distillery of Paris, Ky. The purchase price is said to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000.
The death of Walter McDonald, a California 40er and once a member of the California Legislature, is reported from Glens Falls, N. Y.
New York police are making war on sidewalk stores and street stands.

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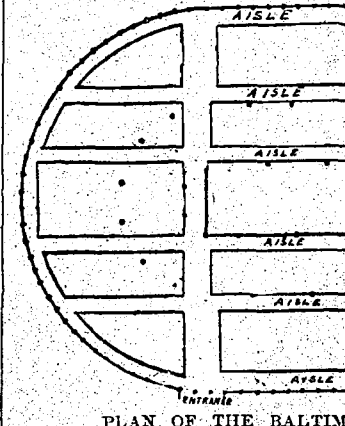
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Officers of the Baptist Union.
John H. Chapman.
Rev. R. F. Y. Pierce. Rev. O. P. Gifford.
Miss Ella F. Haigh.
Rev. J. B. Cranfill. J. O. Staples.
Rev. F. L. Wilkins, D. D.

date so great a gathering, a mammoth tent was erected at the Madison street entrance to Druid Hill Park, which is said to have been the largest stretch of canvas ever put up in the world. It afforded space for 12,000 chairs, covered a tract of land 525 by 195 feet, and was supported by poles fifty feet in height.
Under the shelter of this great canvas 10,000 delegates assembled on the opening morning at 10 o'clock, when the convention was called to order by President Chapman, of Chicago. The devotional exercises, which were characterized by great enthusiasm, were presided over by Rev. Dr. C. A. Hoops, of Delaware, Wis. Praise and prayer occupied nearly half an hour, and welcoming addresses were then in order. Eugene Levering, of the Etowah Place Church, spoke for the churches of Baltimore; Rev. H. W. Wharton, of the Brandy Memorial Church,



spoke for the Young People's Society of Baltimore; and response on behalf of the board of managers of the international union and the delegates was made by Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, of Brooklyn. The latter laid special stress upon the fact that this was the first time that Mexico had sent delegates to the convention, and gave an especial greeting to those from the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.
A rousing reception was given to the indefatigable general secretary, Dr. Frank L. Williams, when he took the platform for the purpose of reading the general report of the general managers, and after this document had been disposed of without discussion two brief addresses were delivered, one upon culture for service, by Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Toronto, and the other upon the Junior Society as the hope of the movement, by Rev. Dr. R. D. Grant, of Portland, Oregon.
The afternoon session was prefaced by a praise service led by Rev. L. B. Thomas, of Colorado Springs, and the convention resolved itself into an open parliament at which systematic and proportionate giving was discussed by a number of speakers.

A feature of the great gathering was the attendance of nearly 600 young Baptist wheelmen from New York and Philadelphia, who rode from those cities to Baltimore on their wheels. Nearly 1,500 more wheelmen came from Virginia, West Virginia, and points in Maryland.

LIBERALS WIPED OUT.

Sustained Crushing Defeats in Recent British Elections.
At the close of the polls throughout Great Britain Wednesday the returns showed that 408 members, out of a total of 650, had been elected. The results so far are decisive, and all that shall occur hereafter will merely enlarge the proportions of the liberal defeat. Of the members already chosen 296 are Tories and "unionists." Only 112 members of all shades of the opposition have been elected. Of this number 70 are regular liberals of the Gladstone school. This is not a mere revolution. The liberal party is wiped out. It is not possible that to be elected of the 240 or 250 members yet to be elected that party will secure enough to make a formidable opposition to any measure which the government may propose. It is probable that the Irish party of all factions will have at least half as many members as the liberal party, count-

HARVEY MEETS HORR.

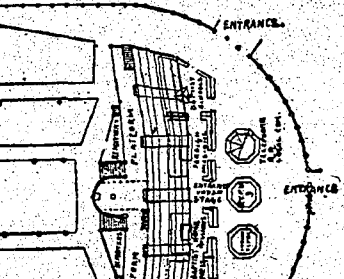
GREAT ORATORICAL BATTLE ON
THE MONEY QUESTION.

Contestants to Argue for Three Hours Every Afternoon Until They Run Out of Facts—Weekly Report of Weather and Crops—News Notes.

Eight Days of Talk.
Roswell G. Horr and W. H. Harvey, whose prominence in financial discussions makes extended introduction of them unnecessary, began their long-heralded and much-advertised debate at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in the assembly room of the Illinois Club, Chicago. The room had been fitted up as an amphitheater with seats for only 200 persons. Admission is by card, but all the seats were taken at the opening of the contest, and it is unlikely that any cards will go begging at any time during the eight days of the friendly dispute. For the benefit of all concerned the talk is divided into blocks of about 1,000 words from each disputant, and when each has had a say both are open to question by the audience.
Roswell G. Horr is a statesman from Michigan, now engaged in writing on finance for the New York Tribune. He has as his referee Lyman J. Gage, of the First National Bank, of Chicago, and as his judge Charles H. Aldrich, also of Chicago. W. H. Harvey is known as the author of the "Gold and Silver" book. Mr. Horr made the opening statement.
The fight opened with a spar for points. Neither combatant wished to commit himself until he had "tried the wind" and "felt the reach" of his adversary. The Gotham man caused an impression that his first purpose was to concede Harvey for his literary license in making well-known persons per force attend his "financial school." Hardly had this point been touched upon when Mr. Gage, whose name is linked with every lesson, got up and went out. He did not resume his seat.
The silver sympathizers laughed loud and cheered hardest. Mr. Horr's constituency eased itself with suppressed titters and significant nods. As the debate proceeded the applause grew harder. At the reading of the terms "gold and silver" from the Constitution by Mr. Harvey there was an outburst. "Who-o!" shouted the delegates from Indiana. He followed it with deafening hand-claps. A moment after Judge Vincent requested that demonstrations be omitted.
"Let them talk," said Mr. Harvey.
"I have no feeling on the subject—let them talk if they choose," seconded Mr. Horr.
The gold champion early tried to get his opponent to commit himself on the meaning of primary money. Mr. Harvey shied from the trap which he suspected, saying he would discuss that detail in its rightful place. Later, when Mr. Horr was asked to answer point blank if silver was not made the standard in 1792, he in turn dodged, offering Mr. Harvey's refusal to answer him in a word as precedent against minute cross-examination.
Dr. Thomas, president of the Illinois Club, called the gathering to order and welcomed the guests who were to share the discussion. He was followed by Judge Miller, who read the rules adopted by the speakers.

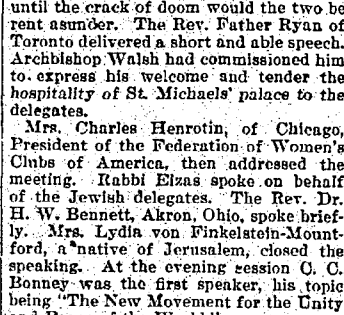
INDIANA LAW IS DEFEATED.

Legislative Apportionment Act Is Declared Unconstitutional.
A suit to test the constitutionality of the Indiana legislative apportionment act passed by the last General Assembly was brought in the Circuit Court at Sullivan and argument in support of the propositions advanced by plaintiffs were made by Senator Turpie, ex-Congressman Brown and ex-Representative Beasley. It was claimed that under article 4, sections 4 and 5, of the Constitution, the General Assembly has no power to enact a law either by repealing valid and existing laws or by passing new laws upon the subject; that the law was passed at an unconstitutional period and not at a session immediately following an enumeration of voters, as provided by the Constitution. It was also claimed that the new law deprived the counties of Vigo, Vermillion and Sullivan of one joint representative.
A writ of habeas corpus, restraining the Auditor, Sheriff and Clerk of Sullivan County from acting under it. Judge Moffett ruled that the new law was unconstitutional and granted the writ. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.



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REPORT OF WEATHER AND CROPS

Condition of Grain and Cereals in Western and Central States.
The reports as to the condition of crops throughout the country and the general influence of weather on cultivation, growth and harvest made by the directors of the different State weather services throughout the country and telegraphed to Chicago are as follows:
Illinois—Wheat generally favorable, except dry in northern section; hay and oat harvest being completed; wheat and rye thrashing continues; corn doing well, many fields tasseling; pastures, potatoes and gardens improved by rains in central and southern sections.
Wisconsin—Drouth partially broken by local showers on Sunday; pastures, corn and potatoes suffering; haying completed, except on marshes; rye and barley mostly cut and oats nearly ripe; barley and oats show heavy yields; frost on Tuesday did slight damage.
Minnesota—Warm days, cool nights; very favorable; haying well advanced; barley harvest progressing; grain moving; field crop cut excepting hay; corn improving; drouth in south half partially broken by Sunday's showers.
North Dakota—Temperature and sunshine normal, rainfall deficient; some slight damage to grain by hail and hot weather at scattered places; rye and barley being harvested; haying commenced; corn doing well.
South Dakota—Continued drouth unfavorable to all crops; wheat, oats and grass injured some in a number of counties and in localities seriously; barley harvest general and oat harvest begun; corn, millet and gardens need rain.
Nebraska—Very cool with less than normal rainfall, except in south central part of the State, where more than an inch fell; harvest of small grains progressed rapidly; corn has grown slowly and the leaves have generally rolled some during the day, but while the crop is not as yet damaged it is in danger of being so. The dry and cool weather of past week has been favorable for harvesting; Saturday night and Sunday widely scattered showers afforded relief from drouth, which was becoming serious; oat harvest in progress, and crops are generally doing well.
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Ohio—Rains fell on 8th and 15th, but it is generally drouthy; weather favored haying and harvesting; yields light; oats ripening, some not; corn fair; all crops need no more rain; pastures poor and water scarce.
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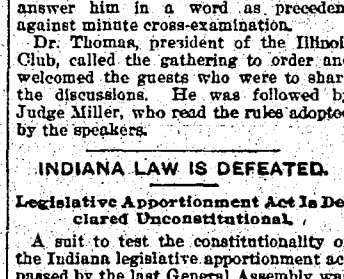
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GRAVE OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

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A movement is on foot to erect a suitable monument to the memory of Francis Scott Key. The Key Monument Association was organized in June, 1894. It has raised so far about \$2,000 for the project. It has in view, and now appeals to the country at large for funds.



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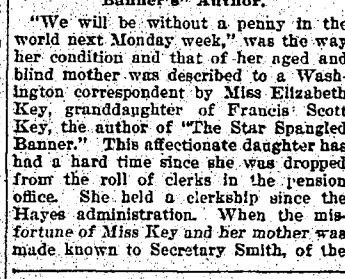
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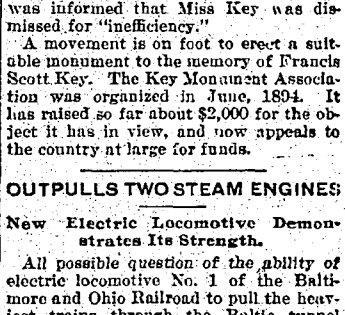
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irvine, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.
DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Hennings, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 12:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.
METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father E. Webber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.
GRAYLING LODGE, No. 834, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. A. TAYLOR, Secretary. M. A. BATES, W. M.
MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R. Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. O. WILCOX, Post Com.
H. TRUMBLEY, Adjutant.
WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 1st and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WIJST, Sec.
GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 130. Meets every third Tuesday in each month. JOHN S. HUNT, H. P.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.
GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127. Meets every Tuesday evening. M. SIMPSON, N. G.
J. PATTERSON, Sec.
GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116. Meets alternate Friday evenings. W. MCULLOUGH, C. F.
S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.
CRAWFORD TENT, E. O. T. M., No. 128. Meets every Saturday evening. A. MCKAY, Com.
W. W. WOODFIELD, R. E.
GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STARS, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M.
ADA M. GROWLFF, Sec.
PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141. Meets first and third Wednesday of each month. J. HARTWICK, K.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLINE, MICHIGAN.

FLEES ON A BICYCLE.

AND WITH HIM WENT \$30,000 OF THE BANK'S MONEY.

Trade Matters Are Quiet—Pretty Name for the Little Stranger in the President's Home—Italians Drowned by the Score in Genoa Bay.

Another Cashier Gone Wrong.
Cashier John W. Walden, of the Dime Savings Bank of Chicago, has disappeared, and there is barely \$100 in cash to meet demands. The discovery was made by Receiver Dooley, of the National Bank, and the incorporators of the bank Sunday afternoon. The total number of depositors is more than 3,200, and the amount of deposits is \$300,000. The bank is now closed, and the receiver has decided to close the bank and apply for a receiver. Walden has made away with about \$30,000. The books are missing. Walden has a wife and one child. No one knows where the man has been since he left home on a bicycle Thursday night.

SINK IN GENOA BAY.

Steamer Maria P. Goes Down with 148 Passengers.
The Italian steamer Ortelio, and Maria P. collided off Isola del Punt at the entrance of the Gulf of Genoa Sunday. The latter sank and 148 people were drowned. The Maria P. was entering the Gulf of Genoa at 1:30 o'clock in the morning when she met the Ortelio, and a collision was inevitable. The bow of the Ortelio crashed into the starboard side of the Maria P., penetrating three yards, and ripping up the Maria P. like matchwood. The water rushed in through the hole, and the Maria P. sank in three minutes. The majority of the passengers were asleep at the time and had no time to escape after the alarm was given. They were engulfed with the vessel. The Ortelio remained on the spot until 3 o'clock, in order to save the survivors. She rescued fourteen of the crew and twenty-eight of the passengers.

To Be Called Marion.
The third daughter of President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland was Friday formally named Marion, the name selected by Mrs. Cleveland in honor of the town where she and the President spent the first summer vacation after their marriage. It was on the shores of Marion, across Buzzard's Bay, that Mrs. Cleveland spent what must have been one of the happiest summers in her life, and she has always been more than fond of its sands, its pretty cottages, its rocks and its beautiful shaded drives. So that the selection of the name will not cause surprise, and will undoubtedly tend to make Mrs. Cleveland more popular, in that it is possible, among the permanent inhabitants of Cape Cod. As in the case of Ruth and Esther, the new little one has no middle name, and in this fact is again seen a demonstration of the simplicity and old-fashioned beliefs of Mrs. Cleveland in her treatment of her children.

Trade Is Not So Good.
R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of business says:
"The week's news is not entirely encouraging, but is all the more natural because there are signs of midsummer dullness. Wheat prospects are not quite so good as last week. The exports of gold and the less favorable treasury returns for July are not unexpected and mean nothing as to coming business. There is a perceptible decrease in the demand for most manufacturing products, and the actual distribution to consumers naturally lessens in midsummer. Much of the recent buying was to anticipate a rise in prices, and such purchases fall off when prices have risen. There are still numerous advances in wages, but strikes grow more numerous and important."

Foraker's Narrow Escape.
Thursday evening while ex-Governor Foraker was en route to Columbus, Ohio, on a Big Four train, the car was thrown through the car window after the train left Springfield. A few minutes previous Mr. Foraker left the seat in which the boulder struck and went to another seat to talk to a friend. It is not thought there were any designs to injure him.

Cattlemen in a Bad Fix.
The customs collector at Palomas, Mexico, opposite Deming, N. M., has issued an order to the effect that citizens of the United States who have cattle in the Palomas district, and who have not taken such cattle out of the country within fifteen days, and failure to do so will result in the confiscation of the cattle by the Mexican Government.

Living on Cracked Wheat.
Rev. T. J. Irwin, a clergyman from North Pond Creek, Oklahoma, is in Denver, seeking aid for the drought sufferers of that region. He represents a most deplorable condition of affairs in the territory. A large portion of the people are living on cracked wheat or cornmeal and water, and some of them have no longer money to buy even these.

Artist Rothermel Is Dying.
P. F. Rothermel, the famous artist, is dying at his home at Linfield, just outside Philadelphia. He is over 80 years old and is suffering with cancer. Rothermel's most celebrated painting is "Gettysburg," for which the Pennsylvania State paid him \$25,000. It was exhibited at the Centennial in 1876.

Tried to Wipe Out a Family.
A diabolical attempt to wipe out the family of Harry Elst, of Anderson, Ind., was made by an unknown person, who put paris green in the well. The entire family was critically ill.

Big Iron Mills Change Hands.
The Sheffield and Steel Company, composed of Philadelphia, has purchased all of the property of the Alabama Iron and Steel Company, including three furnaces at Sheffield, Ala., several thousand acres of coal and ore lands, several mines and a number of coke furnaces.

Preferred Suicide to Being Recaptured.
H. D. Smith, a condemned murderer confined in the county jail at Spokane, Wash., made an ineffectual attempt to escape, and, being overtaken, committed suicide in sight of his pursuers.

Shamokin Has a Close Call.
An oil tank at Shamokin, Pa., owned by Laughlin Brothers, was struck by lightning. Near by stood a horse and wagon, the latter filled with nitroglycerin. The lightning hit the horse, knocking it to the ground. The explosion, strange to relate, did not explode.

Mexican Cloth Mills Busy.
Mexican print cloth mills are running night and day and even now are unable to supply orders. Native mills are finding an increase in business as a result of the depreciation in silver, which renders importation of ordinary classes of print cloth excessively costly.

FRANCE WANTS AN ALLIANCE.

Amorous to Bind This Country Still More Closely to Her.

Ambassador Rustie has forwarded from Paris to the State Department a brief cable summary concerning a recent action of the French House of Deputies favoring arbitration between the United States and France of all international questions. Mr. Rustie adds his hearty approval to the resolutions of the French Chamber, and suggests that aside from the actual propositions involved it is expressive of the very kindly feeling entertained by the French republic toward the United States. It is the belief of officials in Washington that there is a good deal more in the resolution than mere suggestion of arbitration. The latter point is to a great extent theoretical, and few, if any, of the great powers have put it into practical operation. But France may well look to her sister republic on this side for not only friendship and arbitration, but for an actual alliance. France is looking toward Russia, Italy, England, and now, for the first time, toward the United States. The proposition of arbitration is merely the first step. That accomplished, it would insure tranquility between the two republics, and would necessarily lead to a larger entente cordiale when the interests of other nations are threatened by an outside power.

THE HALL PLAYERS.

Standing of the Clubs in Their Race for the Pennant.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

| | P. | W. | L. | Per cent. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----------|
| Baltimore | 65 | 39 | 26 | .600 |
| Cleveland | 76 | 45 | 31 | .592 |
| Pittsburgh | 71 | 41 | 30 | .577 |
| Cincinnati | 71 | 40 | 31 | .563 |
| Boston | 66 | 37 | 29 | .561 |
| Chicago | 65 | 36 | 29 | .553 |
| Philadelphia | 68 | 37 | 31 | .544 |
| Brooklyn | 69 | 37 | 32 | .539 |
| New York | 68 | 36 | 32 | .529 |
| Washington | 61 | 24 | 37 | .383 |
| St. Louis | 73 | 25 | 48 | .342 |
| Louisville | 67 | 12 | 55 | .193 |

WESTERN LEAGUE.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

| | P. | W. | L. | Per cent. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----------|
| Indianapolis | 66 | 42 | 24 | .638 |
| Kansas City | 66 | 37 | 29 | .561 |
| St. Paul | 66 | 36 | 30 | .553 |
| Detroit | 63 | 36 | 27 | .563 |
| St. Paul | 67 | 35 | 32 | .522 |
| Grand Rapids | 70 | 36 | 34 | .514 |
| Minneapolis | 66 | 30 | 36 | .455 |
| Terre Haute | 66 | 27 | 39 | .409 |

CANAL IS IN DANGER.

Nicaraguan Government Threatens to Annul Concession Made.

A letter from Managua, Nicaragua, contains the following, which is given with every degree of authority: "The concession granted several years ago to the Maritime Canal Company by the Nicaraguan Government for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal is for the second time in great danger of being annulled, and if annulled will be otherwise disposed of. This second trouble is caused by the promise to build a canal at a point called Tipitapa, which would connect Lake Nicaragua with Lake Managua. When the concession was granted it was agreed that in return for the concession a canal would be built at this point within three years after the beginning of the work on the main line of the Nicaraguan Canal. The time limit placed upon the completion of this workway expired in October, 1892. As the company had made no steps toward carrying out the contract the Nicaraguan Government threatens to annul the concession, and the threats come in the form of a resolution on the part of the President and his Cabinet, which to all appearance is final."

PREPARING FOR GRAND ARMY.

Louisville Committee Arranging to Entertain National Encampment.

The various Louisville committees appointed to arrange for the reception and entertainment of the boys in blue are putting on their working clothes and getting down to business in good earnest. So far the finance committee, which has been at work all summer, has failed to meet with the success that had been anticipated. Little more than half the good fortune to entertain previous national encampments. Spacious headquarters have been opened by the press committee, and an elaborate program is already outlined.

NICHOLS LAW SUSTAINED.

Telephone, Telegraph and Express Companies Must Pay Taxes.

At Cincinnati Judges Lorton and Taft held the Nichols State law valid and sustained the State Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General, the State Board of Appraisers, in the assessment for taxes made under the act on telephone, telegraph and express companies. This law has been contested in the State and lower courts, and is now settled by this decision of the United States Court of Appeals. It involves large assessments from the companies to the State of Ohio.

Captain Porter's Dilemma.

It is reported from Washington that William P. Hazen, chief of the secret service, is going to take a peep into the city Chicago representatives of Uncle Sam do business. Capt. Porter has been charged with the duty of watching the city and it was given out Tuesday that the Captain has not shown the discretion of a trained detective. He has been talking too much about what he proposed doing, with the result that the important conspirators in a counterfeiting case have been warned and have escaped. The case in which Capt. Porter is said to have thrown his sentences to the winds is the one in which five arrests were made Tuesday. Bad money is said to have been found in the possession of all. The leaders of the gang, however, have eluded the Captain, and it is said a private detective agency has taken up the case where Mr. Porter failed. The indiscretions charged probably refer to confidences the Captain offered to a number of Chicagoans. Not long ago the Captain showed the same trustfulness in treating a private detective as he did in treating a public one. He got into a mess on account of it and had a narrow escape.

Men Die on Duty.

Two Cincinnati firemen lost their lives in a fire that broke out Wednesday afternoon in the fire-story grain and hay warehouse of Hermesch & Co., at Walnut and Water streets, near the Ohio end of the suspension bridge connecting Cincinnati and Covington, Ky. Many others were injured eighteen of whom have been reported for.

Charged with Meyers' Murder.

Warrants were issued at Anderson, Ind., for Dr. and Mrs. Cox, charging them with the murder of Joseph Meyers at Gen. Ind. Meyers was heavily insured in Cox's name.

President Transfer Alleged.

Potter, Lovell & Co. of Boston, are accused in a bill filed in the United States

Circuit Court at Chicago Wednesday of making a fraudulent transfer of securities whose face value is \$125,000,000 to John V. Farwell & Co. on the eve of their assignment. The bill is an echo of the one filed by the assignees of Potter, Lovell & Co. to secure a reconveyance of the securities of an accounting from John V. Farwell & Co. The disastrous failure of the Boston firm was the sensation of the brief panic of August, 1890, when 200 per cent. was offered for money on call in Wall street.

SETTLERS ARE IN DANGER.

Indians Threaten to Make an Attack on Jackson's Hole.

There is much uneasiness felt in Lander, Wyo., over the condition of affairs in Jackson's Hole. The Indians in this section have been sent across the range to the head of Green River for reinforcements. There is a considerable body holding a sun dance at that point. It is understood they have threatened to destroy the property of the settlers and to drive them a lesser for daring to interfere with their hunting. Indian runners have come from the vicinity of the late conflict between the settlers and the Indians south of the Yellowstone Park and report the situation as critical. The Indians are concentrating their forces at the neighborhood and it is feared that trouble is brewing. The Green River settlers are in a state of considerable excitement, as the ranches in that vicinity are isolated and far apart. The Indians would have no trouble if they chose to exterminate the ranchers. The mountains in that vicinity are full of Indian hunting parties, and watch-fires have been seen burning at intervals along the range. Scouts have been sent out.

NO CAMPAIGN THIS YEAR.

Democratic Committee Will Not Send Orators into the Northwest.

Senator Faulkner, chairman of the National Democratic Congressional Committee, denies that any party of Democratic orators is to be sent to the Northwest during the present summer and approaching fall for the purpose of discussing the currency question in a series of meetings. "I have written Mr. Hazard, who was to have initiated the movement for the tour," said the Senator, "telling him that the Congressional Committee could have nothing to do with the scheme. There is no campaign on this year and the committee does not feel called on at this time to send orators through the country to discuss any question."

MOB CAPTURES AN ARMY.

Rioters Take a Barracks and Appro- priate the Sum of \$40,000.

A special from Caracas, Venezuela, says: "Rioters gathered unexpectedly at Valencia Thursday and seized the barracks, getting possession of the arms and ammunition. The soldiers surrendered and were guarded while the rioters seized the military stores and left the barracks fully a forced loan of \$40,000. Three pieces of artillery were destroyed and then the rioters prepared to defend the town against the government troops. The rebel force is reported to number 3,000, and to be armed at Valencia, 600 at Bolivar and the rest marching in Corro and Aren."

STAMBOULOFF IS DEAD.

Bulgarian Ex-Premier Succumbs to His Wounds.

M. Stamboulloff, the Bulgarian ex-premier, is dead, having passed away at Sofia. On July 15, as M. Stamboulloff was returning home from the Union Club accompanied by a colleague, M. Petchoff, they were attacked by several persons armed with revolvers and knives. M. Stamboulloff received several stab wounds about the head, and both of his arms were so badly cut that amputation was necessary. His left eye was gouged out and his right one so severely injured that he was blinded. Death was the result.

Heavy Fall of Rain.

The just and the unjust were soaked in many States Thursday. Rain fell plentifully in some places where it was badly needed, but was overabundant in its work in others and flattened the crops with its weight. This was the case very generally in Minnesota, South Dakota and Central Illinois, where the downpour was violent enough to wash out railroad tracks.

Murdered by Tramps.

Harry Bowden, a Pennsylvania operator, was killed by tramps at Bucyrus, Ohio, and his body placed upon the tracks, where it was struck by an engine and decapitated. Bowden had received the tramps' pay a few hours before the murder and it is believed that the crime was committed for the purpose of robbery.

Meet in Baltimore.

The fifth international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America was begun in Baltimore. It was sweltering hot within the enclosure of the great tent.

Memphis Tax Cases.

The Memphis tax cases were filed in the United States Supreme Court on an assignment of error in the decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grade, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 50c; butter, choice creamery, 10c to 12c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 13c; potatoes, new, per barrel, \$1.75 to \$2.50; broom corn, common growth to fine, 4c to 6c per lb.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 63c to 65c; corn, No. 1, white, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, white, 25c to 30c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 41c to 43c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 27c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 46c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 66c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 29c to 31c; rye, 47c to 49c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46c to 48c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c; clover seed, prime, \$5.70 to \$5.75.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 1 hard, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 33c.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 3, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; barley, No. 2, 47c to 49c; rye, No. 1, 53c to 55c; pork, mess, \$10.50 to \$11.00.
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 33c; butter, creamery, 15c to 16c; eggs, Western, 12c to 14c.

GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fashionable Fashions, Furbies, Fancies, and Fancies in the House that the Reading May Prove Profitable to Wearied Womanhood.

Shoulders are on view these days, and the woman with a good pair of ems sets her less fortunate, sister half wild with envy by wearing gowns that fit the top of her like a glove and still display a contour that would be a credit to an athlete. It is outside such fine figures that sleeves are seen pushed away down to a starting place on the arm, so that the round outline of the shoulder may be completed and seen. This very feature of cut lends a character that is hard to attain by other means, and that will suffice with most women without adding novelty of other sort. But odd trimming is sometimes combined with it, as is done in this first picture, where the fitted white mohair bodice has an 1890 yoke to match and is covered with galloon and embroidery in beige silk in fancy scroll work. Standing collar, sleeves and skirt are of beige mohair, the latter trimmed about the hem with three bands of galloon.

The second pictured dress would be quite as trying were it not that it is draped about the shoulders with chiffon that softens the exacting outline. This blouse is of moss green and red changeable silk, the upper one showing an appliqued bowknot of cream guipure, and the yoke and collar are of black chiffon over scarlet silk. Knots of black ribbon ornament the sides of the collar, and each of the 1890 elbow sleeves shows one of the big bowknots. White gloves, white parasol and a white hat with black trimmings complete the costume.

For the girl whose arm will not stand complete exposure in evening dress, there is made a sleeve that fits close on the inside of the arm from wrist to the hollow under the shoulder, and on the



APPLIED WITH LOVE KNOTS.

outer side of the arm is loose and puffed down to the elbow. This sleeve is made of transparent material, and is laced up the inside of the arm, the flesh showing between the cords, while the draping of the puff softens the elbow, though the transparency of the material allows the general contour of the arm to show. The bodice is made with a pointed yoke, the yoke lacing along its edges to the rest of the dress, and exposing slightly, just that part of the neck which cannot help being smooth, no matter how thin the girl may be. A good device for a neck that is too thin is a high stock collar of open heavy lace wired to follow the outline of the neck and to come up almost to the ears. The lace is black, heavily jeweled and spangled, and a pair of flat lace tabs hang in front just over the collar bones, leaving the throat under the chin exposed. This sort of collar is worn with a square cut gown, the tabs reaching to the top of the cut-out.

With dresses that do not bare the throat or shoulders epaulettes often take the form of the third illustration, which are merely ribbon straps with edging or lace. Epaulettes are usually purely ornamental, whatever their shape, but this sort somehow gives an impression of being put on solely for the looks of the thing, and that is just what makes them favored in summer time fancifulness. The waist they bedeck consists of alternate



STYLISH EPAULETTES.

lace and tulle bands, has ivory silk lining and lace collar, and fastens at the side. It is sketched in green pompadour silk and embroidered tulle, and accompanies a skirt whose godets are held down at the sides by straps of the same shade of ribbon edged with narrow lace and ending in rosettes, the belt being made to match with two loops in back.

Though dress improvers are not won

enough to make women dread the coming of the bustle or the hated Grecian bend, yet the jaunty fling of the skirt directly from the belt in back is cultivated, and the effect is emphasized by many little tricks, favorite among which are the butterfly bows, with which ribbon belts are completed. These bows have a pair of loops that stand well out, and a regular wheel of ends that stand all around the loops, apparently at their own sweet will. The ends are of all lengths, some only as long as the loops, others reaching half way down the skirt. With the cut of skirt whose godets are very deep, bow or fixings of this sort are not needed to suggest the improvise, for those same deep pleats will bring a bunch at the back of the skirt that will not bear recognition of any sort. These wondrous folds are more often seen in crop trousers than in anything else, and it is one of those that the artist selects for the fourth model. Navy blue is the shade of this material, which gives plain skirt and deep corselet. There are deep yoke and sleeves of pale blue figured silk. Straps of pale blue satin ribbons with rosettes at the ends come over the shoulder, the collar is ornamented to match and rosettes of the ribbon dot the sleeves and waist.



A SKIRT THAT SUGGESTS "IMPROVISE."

This model is a particularly youthful one, and the stuffs employed in it here should be taken merely as suggestions, for it is suitable for all summer materials.

White was never more popular. Really, a young woman may risk her summer season if she has a change of white frocks for all occasions, with one or two linen color effects run in. A wardrobe so planned is right in line with economy, too, for with only one or two colors represented in a wardrobe, few combinations are possible, and just now the combination of linen or string color and clear white is much effected. Of all the white fabrics mohair is away ahead and rigs are made from it that are simply stunning. One of these is shown in the final picture, the skirt being mohair, and the blouse of figured rose pink batiste with sleeves and basques of the same. Its garniture consists of a bertha of the dress material edged with a band of bright embroidery and a fancy yoke with a big center pleat in back and front and points on either side. The points as well as the neck finish show the same embroidery seen on the bertha. So far all is whiteness and simplicity, but, mark you, the July maid of '95 goes simply several better in many respects, and in this costume she does it by wearing black gloves and a black hat trimmed with pink, as an effective relief to the rest.

The swagging yachting girl rigs herself up in a white wool gown and has hanging from her white duck, ivory-buckled belt by ivory chains, a white duck card



WHITE MOHAIR "POINTED" WITH BLACK.

case, pocketbook, note book and spy glass case. When these dainty things become soiled, as they will, they can't go into the washbasin, so are just chalked. For that reason the yachting dress must be clear white.

This year's outing dress is a great improvement on that of '94. The skirt is shorter than last year and is so stiff that it keeps an air of freshness in all weathers. The little jacket is held down by a belt that insures a trig fit at the back, while the same belt passing through slits near the front of the jacket allows the required loose effect there and gives finish at the same time to the top of the skirt where the shirt waist disappears. This style relieves the wearer once and for all of worry about the joining of her skirt and belt at the back, and yet is almost as jaunty as the Eton effect. An innovation is effected by wearing under a blue serge jacket a white wool waist, long, drooping over the belt and cut low in the neck, a very wide sailor collar turning back over the top of the jacket. The collar does not come to the usual open point in front, but starts from each side of the front, leaving a square cut effect where the throat is exposed. The throat must be brown, for it is accepted as very bad form to expose a ballroom neck or, in other words, a lily white one.

Copyright, 1895.

A knife plaiting of colored silk edges a stylish cape of black velvet. The neck has a ruche of the silk and the cape is lined throughout with it.

Many of the imported jackets of light covert cloth have white cloth vests and revers. A few show Louis XIV. waistcoats of brilliant cerise red cloth.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for July 28.

Golden Text—Come thou with us and we will do thee good; for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel.—Num. 10: 20.

Journeymen to Canaan is the subject of the lesson this week, the text of which is found in Numbers 10: 29-36. "I'm a pilgrim, and I'm a stranger." This is not our home; we seek a country. But the country we seek lies by the way of this; and we have this to pass through before we reach that. It will become us, therefore, at the outset, to get into the pilgrim way. Much has been said of late regarding "official route," "itinerary." So in the lesson before us the way is marked out and characterized, and a good, strong advertisement is given to it. Follow the way. Speak a good word of testimony, when you can for the good road you are on. "And Moses said unto Eleazar, 'If I was speaking to one of his near relatives, his brother-in-law, and on the subject of religion. Why should one shrink from talking thus with those nearest to him? Andrew, 'first bethink his own brother, Simon.' 'We are journeying unto the place.' Give an account of yourself. It is what the world may rightly expect of the Christian. Indeed it is the world's daily query, 'What mean ye by your pilgrim staff and stole?' And the answer is variously rendered. The great conventions of young people at Chattanooga, Boston and elsewhere are good examples. But so also the purpose of the Sabbath service and the prayer-meeting—and particularly the place of testimony.

"Come thou with us and we will do thee good." There is more than one way of saying it. We speak it in our church songs. "Blessed assurance Jesus is mine." "Sowing sunshine all along the way."—how these tuneful strains have sounded out the message across the land! But we speak it best by our cheerful faces and cheerful lives. Do not think to say, come thou with us and we will do thee good, when there is no sign of goodness in the daily walk. And, moreover, do not speak honey and look vinegar.

Hints and Illustrations.

We are all of us, who love the Lord, pilgrims Canaanward. How shall we conduct ourselves on the way? What is the best pilgrimage policy? In what manner may we best glorify God as we journey? How shall we secure the most profitable fruits, how make the most of those already ours, and of ourselves? These are pertinent and exceedingly practical questions.

The 24th Psalm asks virtually the same pilgrim question, "Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? and who shall stand in his holy place?" And the answer is, "He that hath clean hands and a pure heart, who hath not lifted up his soul to vanity, nor sworn deceitfully." To lift up the soul to vanity, or emptiness, is put here in contrast with the coming of the new spiritual "Cato's O'Lord, do I lift up my soul." It means right reliance. First and foremost place God. But who are we? whence come clean hands and a pure heart? The Psalm answers, "This is the generation of them that seek him, that seek thy face, O God, Jacob (Gladness). They follow the beautiful path of life. 'Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of glory shall come in.' And what has that to do with our coming in? Listen. 'Who is this King of glory? The Lord of hosts—he is the King of glory.' And we are of the 'host' of his redeemed ones. We simply go in after the King.

"Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness" is Christ's own direction as to the conduct of life in the world pilgrimage. It does not mean, sometimes people think, conversion, and then the rest will follow; but conversion and always put Christ first, in all choices and decisions, at every stage of the journey, let Christ be in the lead, and all other things additional or subordinate thereto. O, give Christ the lead in your pilgrim faring walk in his footsteps, yes, and be in hand with him, in his strength. Henry Drummond spoke so sagely and seasonably to the clever young man at his side who was driving him to the train. Said he, complimenting his skillful handling of the lines: "Won't you throw the reins of your life to Jesus Christ? It is the best way to get through this life, young man, and certainly the best way to get through the gates into the other life beyond.

But there is a part for each of us in the pilgrim journey. God leads, but he does not pace the way for us; that is for our own feet to do. He sets the standard across the feet and expect the Lord to do for us what our own hands and feet can and must do is not piety; it is laziness. Some one has said there are three kinds of people in the church. "Workers, shirkers, jokers," and we may add a fourth—quitters. Be a first sort, go steadily on after the pillar and cloud until the glorious finish.

"Tis weary climbing wate on wate, And yet the tide heaves onward; We build like coral, grave on grave, Yet pave a path that's unward. We've beaten back in many a fray, We've never strength nor courage; And where the vanguard camps, to-day The rear shall rest to-morrow." Next Lesson—"The Report of the Spies."—Num. 13: 17-20; 23-33.

The Christian Character.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The leather trust is merely another skin game.

An ounce of remedy is worth a pound of investigation.

Have the Delaware peach trees lost their bearings again this year?

It takes horses to draw people to a stock show. This is true both ways.

The Kurds do not seem to be overstocked with the milk of human kindness.

It is the prize-fighter, not prize-fighting, that is most in need of defense just now.

The Omaha Bee says that "Blood has flown again in New Orleans." Wouldn't "Red" be better?

The hand organ is again in our midst.—Albany Argus. You are entitled to a vigorous protest.

The time when the average business man needs a vacation most is just after returning from one.

Li Hung Chang is entitled to all the yellow jackets he wants; there is nothing yellow about his diplomacy.

It is a fortunate thing for corporations that they have no souls, for they would have a tough time in the next world.

Li Hung Chang will probably die without realizing how much good advertising space was wasted on him in America.

A telegraph headline refers to "Queen Lil at the Bar." Well, her experiences are quite enough to drive her to drink.

Emperor William of Germany is now thinking of writing a war play. William can be more kind of crowned heads than any royalty on record.

About once a year Colonel Bob Ingersoll has to deny that he has given up the ghost. But he still goes on lecturing about "Ghosts" just as merrily.

Remarks a Kansas exchange: "Tornadoes are becoming too numerous for comfort." How numerous should they be to make a Kansan really comfortable?

They may succeed in reducing the price of the telephone service, but they will never be able to throw out the voice of the young women who inform us that the lines are in use.

A little town in Oregon has elected a set of women officials. The lady Marshal in the act of chasing a gang of tramps from a box car would be a spectacle worth going far to see.

A Gotham paper remarks triumphantly that "Stead never wrote a book entitled 'If Christ Came to New York.'" No; with all his faults Stead always keeps within the limits of possibility.

China's expressions of gratitude to Germany and France are undeserved. Considerations for China's interests did not enter for a moment into the objections by these powers to the peace terms.

The Philadelphia Times says that the shortage of poetry this year is due to the fact that the muse froze her feet. Probably that accounts for the large amount of clubfooted verse that finds its way into print.

Don't waste your sympathy on ex-Officer of Police Byrnes of New York. He admits having stolen down \$300,000 and will draw a pension of \$3,000 a year during the rest of his life. Thomas was thrifty.

Richard Mansfield made a speech at the opening of his New York theater and didn't say anything disrespectful of his hearers. This shows that Mr. Mansfield can act the gentleman as well as other characters.

The newspapers of Minnesota are objecting to the "extravagance of paying \$5 a day each to the Senate and House chaplains." But they should remember that the chaplains are acting as mediators for a pretty tough lot of sinners.

Mr. Squires, of Brooklyn, E. D., seems to be an awfully funny man, and unlike a certain well-known comic writer, is not afraid to be as funny as he can. He wrote to a woman, whose sister was probably murdered, an offer to tell the secret of the sister's death for \$200, and when caught by the police he said it was "all a joke." There is probably no subject upon which your out-and-out funny man cannot make a joke, good or bad, but the police seem to regard this as a case of a misplaced sense of humor, and Mr. Squires will have to explain to them exactly where the laugh comes in. It will be difficult, because the police have no gift for understanding such things.

There is an odor of ash in the story that Gen. J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa, and other politicians and capitalists have organized a company with \$300,000,000 of capital to operate a new patent telephone. It is generally a safe plan to chop off three of the right-hand figures in estimating the actual capital of the numerous million-dollar corporations which are being continually organized. If, however, it is true that a substantial company has been formed which will be able to supply a telephone superior to the Bell instrument at an annual rental of \$25, the patient and long-suffering American people will rejoice with exceeding gladness and bid the new telephone men godspeed.

"What are you crying about?" asked a kind-hearted stranger of a lad who was standing in front of a newspaper office weeping as if his heart would break. "Oh, dad's gone up stairs to 'kick the editor.'" "Well, has he come down yet?" pursued the gentle Samaritan.

"Pieces of him have," exclaimed the boy, indulging in fresh bursts of tears. "and I'm expecting the rest every minute."

Postmaster Glass, of Liverpool, Kan., lost his job for telling the Postmaster General "if you don't like my reply you can go to hell." The Postmaster General did right. Mr. Glass was, as we understand the case, wholly without authority to extend such invitation to his superior officer, and, moreover, any attempt to introduce religious questions into purely formal correspondence is without precedent and should not be encouraged.

The Emperor of China has sent his thanks to President Cleveland, nicely engrossed on yellow silk, in recognition of the President's efforts to settle the difficulty between China and Japan before the war broke out. Now, if the Emperor will duly snuff off the heads of the rioters in Ching-Tu-Fu who murdered all the American missionaries there—if they did so—the President will return the silken expressions of thanks with interest.

The city of Washington lacks advantages to be found in almost every enterprising village in the United States. With all its pretensions to being the intellectual center of the United States—a most absurd claim—it is without a public library and its one fine arts museum is governed by stupidity and bigotry. The collection of works of art is amusingly incongruous and uneven and the conditions upon which the public has access to it are worthy of a provincial Sabbatharian town in the depths of England. People have nowhere to go Sundays but to drinking resorts, unless they choose to stay at home, and a good part of the population live in stuffy boarding houses, from which they are glad to escape even to the streets or saloons. At last an effort is to be made to establish a public library with a reading-room, to be open Sundays and evenings. After that stride of civilization the Corcoran Art Gallery may possibly be opened the one day of the week when the people have time to visit it.

Those professional reformers who believe that all the political crookedness and corruption is centered in our large cities should consider the political quarrel now raging in a West Virginia county, near Moundsville. It appears that the sheriff of the county resigned the other day and the office was declared vacant. He now makes public his reason for quitting public life. He says that before the last convention he was approached by a local capitalist who solicited him to run for sheriff. The capitalist explained that the office was worth \$5,000 a year and offered to give him the nomination and furnish bondsman if he would draw the salary, retain \$2,000 and deliver \$3,000 to the capitalist. This deal was arranged. The office was given to him and the bonds were furnished. Then he began to kick and insisted that he ought to have at least half of the pay. The office broker remained firm, withdrew from the bond and forced the sheriff to resign from his office. And all this in the backwoods of sleepy West Virginia!

Competition That Kills. The recent legislative investigation into the condition of the "sweat shops" and tenement clothing makers in New York confirmed what has long been known by some and suspected by many. Long hours of work, meager and all but starvation wages, the worst conceivable sanitary conditions, constant danger of infection, child labor in its most distressing forms—such were some of the facts established.

It was shown that little girls who had never attended school worked ten hours a day for one dollar and twenty-seven cents a week; that over four thousand children under sixteen years of age were employed in the manufacture of clothing; that the certificates that they had reached the age of fourteen years—the age under which the New York law forbids the employment of children—were issued without regard to truth; that there was, in fact, a regular sale of such certificates; that in some districts almost the whole population lived in tenement houses; that clothing had been made under circumstances almost certain to convey the infection of terrible diseases to the wearers of it.

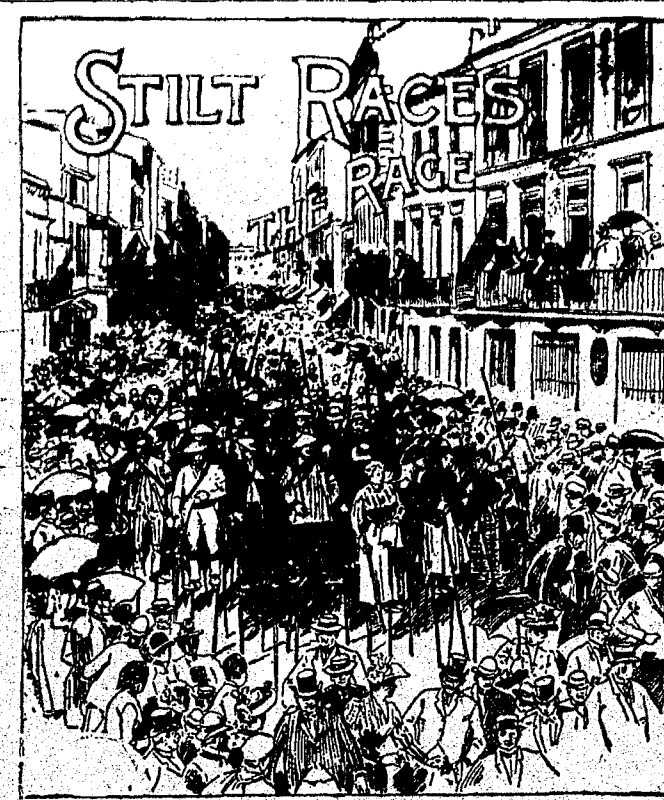
One woman witness said she worked on knee-trousers and was paid ten cents a dozen. On each pair she had to make three buttonholes, sew on fifteen buttons, and turn up and sew the bottoms. By working from five o'clock in the morning until midnight, helped by her children, she could finish about three dozen a day. This whole family earned about two dollars a week.

The economic theory of free competition reaches its limit when public health is endangered, when children are robbed of education, when industrial slaves are pitted against each other in a race for existence under unendurable conditions—Youth's Companion.

A Surprising Escape. Clarence Tompkins, of Whiteport, L. I., left his horse standing at O'Brien's hotel, Newtown. The animal took fright at a passing trolley and ran away. The evening train was just leaving Newtown when the runaway horse started up Broadway. Between Newtown and Corona the tracks are built from twenty-five to thirty feet above the level of the ground for a distance of 500 yards, and in the center of this space is a bridge 100 feet long.

The ties are at an average of six inches apart, and it is difficult and even dangerous for a person to cross the bridge at night. The crowd that followed the runaway expected every minute to see the animal and carriage trip down the bank. But the horse kept straight ahead after the train. When the train had crossed the bridge the horse was at the other end, and instead of stopping he went over at full speed. When the train reached Corona the horse caught up with and stopped behind the train, where a man held him. There was not a scratch or mark on the animal or carriage.

Ten Knots an Hour Under Water. The Italian submarine boat with which the experiments were conducted last year has been completed and named Delfino. Her ascertained speed while submerged is about ten knots per hour.



AND now it is stilt. So at least say the French, who may be credited with the introduction of this novel sport. In Paris regular clubs have been organized and the sport is evidently enjoyed by all who have given it a trial. The latest event among the uppermost of a fashionable "stilt" club was the arrangement of a race on stilts. In this race there were not less than ninety-one entries. A bugle corps and an enormous crowd of spectators were present to see this novel procession start. A few of the more daring of the women have taken up the stilts. Should any enterprising American wish to start a stilt club here are a few practical hints on the use of stilts. The best stilts are made of light but tough wood, and ought to be long enough for the person using them to hold the top when standing on the foot rests. These latter should be nailed at the desired height from the

ground and be of sufficient size and strength to give the foot a firm hold and to bear the weight of the body. When walking on them he must raise each stilt alternately with the hands, lifting the foot at the same time, and continuing the motion alternately with the respective legs and arms as in ordinary walking. Should he feel himself losing his balance the best plan is to leap to the ground and avoid as much as possible the risk of falling. After a few trials stilt will be found to be a very easy and enjoyable way of locomotion. Many feats may soon be attempted on stilts and they will be as a rule be found to be easy of accomplishment. Barring the risk of falls it will be found that the higher the stilt walker is from the ground the easier as well as the more rapid will be his speed. There can be no doubt that "stilt" will be the rage before many days. So be ready when the call comes: "Get on your stilts!"

JAPANESE PRAYER BAGS.

Evidence of Idolatry Found on a Lot of Coolies.

The Immigration inspectors at San Francisco examined a lot of Japanese coolies a few days ago and found that each one had strung about his neck a kamisama or praying bag. These bags contain prayers written on silk or stout paper and are specially addressed to the possessor's household god. The Japanese pay their Buddhist and Shinto priests from 1 to 2 cents for these prayers, which serve the double purpose of being lucky charms as well as prayers, says the San Francisco Call. The priests bless the charm upon receipt of the cash. The possessor prays by sliding the little pouch up and down the strings and saying something similar to "These are my sentiments." He is very particular that these prayer bags and charms shall not be profaned by the touch of a Christian foreigner and resists the deputy's efforts to find letters near the little sacred pouch which reposes on the stomach of the faithful. For this reason the intelligent Jap does not carry letters near the bag. When the Jap is particularly anxious to have his god answer his prayer he removes the cover from the top of the pouch and prays with the paper in his hands.

FEES ON AND OFF SHIPBOARD.

On all the large trans-Atlantic steamers the room stewardess is entitled to and expects a fee of ten shillings (\$2.50) from each passenger upon whom she waits. The dining room steward receives the same amount. If the passenger is ill most of the journey, and but seldom at table, then the fee of \$2.50 should be given to the deck steward instead of the dining room steward. Where there is a party of ladies, three or four in one stateroom, a smaller

A USEFUL INVENTION.

Labor Saved by the New Method of Fastening Boxes.

Julius J. Wolf, of Kansas City, has devised a box strap which has some features of interest to shippers whose goods are packed in boxes requiring a strap strengthening. The inventor



A BOX WITHOUT NAILS.

claims that it combines strength and convenience with a saving of labor. The new box strap is built of the barbed wire plan and it dispenses with the use of nails. Two wires are twisted together, and at the proper intervals a wire nail is twisted in the wires. The nail it cut in arrow-headed form, so that the barbs catch in the board like a fish hook and refuse to come out without tearing away a large fragment of the surrounding wood. The best point about the new strap, however, lies in the saving of labor while putting it on the box. There is no worry with nails. The workman simply drives in the first barb-nail, then, as he wraps the wire around the box, strikes a single blow on the head of the barb-nail and the operation is complete.

THE PATENT STRAP.

SUMMER FASHIONS FOR SMALL BOYS AND GIRLS.



MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Widespread Destruction and Suffering Caused by Forest Fires—Crimes in This State—Three Prominent South Haven Men Perish by Drowning.

Laid Waste by Fire. In the vicinity of Muskegon, Petoskey, Traverse City, Belleville, Powersville, Mason, Mackinaw, and other towns, thousands of acres have been swept by forest fires. Wallin, a little town near Thompsonville, was entirely destroyed Thursday. Sunday rain fell in many places, and in others the flames had nothing to feed upon, so the destruction is stayed. Help was sent to the Wallin sufferers.

Widower Is Defeated. In 1891 Dr. Jacob DeVries, an 83-year-old man, married Miss Louisa Jane Tiffany, aged 67, at Harbor Springs, where she lived with her brother. A year later she left him and until her death lived with her uncle, Seth W. Lyon, of Allegan County. Before dying she deeded the bulk of her \$5,000 worth of property to her late husband. The youthful husband began suit to recover and produced what purported to be an agreement on her part to give him half her estate. The agreement bore the signature of his wife's brother as witness. When the case came up for hearing in the Grand Rapids court the brother declared his signature a forgery. The court gave judgment for defendant, dismissing the cause for forgery and fraud.

Went Down with a Yacht. Sunday afternoon at South Haven, H. Tittworth took his new yacht Artist out for a trial trip in company with the builders, Messrs. Coats and Stillson. When about four miles north of the harbor, about 3 o'clock, a squall struck and capsized her. The life-saving crew went out immediately and soon after the tug McClure, but the yacht was so far away that the men were drowned before they could reach them. All that was found was a cap, which proved to have belonged to Mr. Stillson. The reason for the boat sinking so quickly was the fact that she held a great amount of ballast which could not be shifted, and that being new they had not as yet put in any air cans to buoy her.

Michigan's Murder Record Large. Statistics have been prepared recently which show that in 1894 there were over thirty-one murders in Michigan, with a population of a little more than 2,000,000. During the same year in Canada, with a population of nearly 5,000,000, there was but a fraction over nineteen. And in the ten years ending 1894 the records show 23.10 murders in Michigan to every 100,000 persons, while the last ten years of Canada show only 4.62 murders for every 100,000. In Michigan in the last ten years 484 persons have been charged with murder, of which number 122 were convicted. In Canada 223 charged with murder and 85 convicted.

Short State Items.

The United States Associated Bill Posters' convention met in Detroit.

Bronson wheelmen will build "bicycle paths" to neighboring villages.

Grasshoppers have destroyed 800 acres of vegetation in the vicinity of Mattawan.

A deerfield man has a white ox, seven feet tall, which he wants to sell to Barnum.

A lumber pile fell on Charles Fox at Benton Harbor, inflicting dangerous injuries.

Gertie Andree, aged 20, of Holland, caught fire from a stove and was burned to death.

The small schooner Ida May Brown was lost off Michigan City, but the life-savers rescued the crew.

At Anzola, Anna Wait was shot through the hand while fooling with a revolver, her eyes being also filled with powder.

A citizen in Ravenna missed many of his young chickens. A portion of his yard is low and marshy, in which live spring water is constantly running. The chicks delighted to wade in this place. One drop of them were seen to flutter, apparently having one of its feet fast upon investigation it was found that the leg of the chick was squarely in the mouth of a mud turtle lying concealed in the mud.

The Diamond Match Co. has 80,000,000 feet of logs hung up in the Ontonagon River and it is said is adopting a novel plan to keep them from fire and the attack of worms. It is to give them a bath a couple of times a week. The logs are in the bed of the river, and as soon as the water in the dams above is high enough the flood gates are opened and the water washes down over the logs, giving them a good wetting.

The four young Swedes who started from Muskegon on a northern cruise in the sloop Viking struck rough water within a few hours after their departure, and were forced to return. When near Muskegon the mainsail boom was broken, the boat became unmanageable and struck on a bar, filling with water. The young men took to the rigging and were rescued by the crew of the life-saving station. The boat was recovered and as soon as she is repaired and the weather is favorable, the young men propose to try it again.

The old lightning rod chestnut, with a few variations, has been recently worked near Freeport. A smooth-tongued chap secures the farmer's order with the understanding that, for advertising purposes, they are furnishing a superior quality of rod free, the only expense being for putting it up. The rod arrives and is put up according to agreement and agent No. 1 disappears forever. No. 2 shows up in a few days with the farmer's order for the rod at 50 cents per foot, usually amounting to a couple of hundred dollars, which he collects and another slice of rural education is obtained at the usual rates.

Wilbur Ruggles and Samuel Knowlton were neighbors living a few miles from East Jordan. Saturday morning they quarreled, and shortly after Knowlton was found lying dead in a field. Ruggles gave himself up.

The lowering of the water in the mill pond at Battle Creek has been a grievance to the people living in the vicinity for some time. By instruction of the common council the city marshal held a consultation with the mill owners, and the head gates have been closed, which of course stops the running of all mills depending upon the water for power.

The work of furnishing the Upper Peninsula Hospital for the Insane, at Newberry, is being pushed, and it is expected that the institution will be ready for the reception of patients by Sept. 1. There will be accommodations for 100 patients at first.

At Saginaw, an attempt was made about midnight Friday night to destroy Doerr & Austin's store by fire. At the base of the store-room the claspboard had been torn off and was saturated with kerosene oil. The flames were ignited and the flames shot up near where two 60-gallon oil tanks stood. The flames subdued the men after a damage of about \$1,000 had been inflicted.

Frank H. Banister, for twenty years a business man of Owosso, is dead.

A mad dog scare prevails at Saginaw and seven dogs suspected of having the rabies have already been shot.

Streams in and around Haverhill, which have not been known to fall, now present nothing but dry, dusty beds.

Ezekiel Bird's 14-year-old son accidentally shot himself in the hip at Benton Harbor while handling a revolver.

Paulina M. Schumaker fell from a tree in her father's orchard, at Thompsonston, sustaining injuries from which she died.

The store-room of the Jackson Paper Company's plant was destroyed. It was filled with old rags and paper. Loss, \$12,000.

The Second Reformed Church, of Kalamazoo, was robbed of the contents of two sealed contribution boxes, about \$25 in all.

The Port Huron Council, which in its wrath ordered the Bell telephones taken from the city hall, has rescinded its action.

Bean Creek, which runs through Morenci, is so low that the mudflats have to go to neighboring fountains to quench their thirst.

Haverhill will have a first-class flouring mill hereafter. The old mill has been raised on a solid foundation and new machinery will be put in.

By a vote of 18 to 14, the Port Huron City Council sustained Mayor Boynton in removing Dr. Myron Northrup and E. W. Harris, city assessors.

Wm. A. Brown, of Parma, has one of the best farms in Jackson County, but this year sixty acres of meadow produce a few stalks of hay.

Although no liquor tax has yet been paid at Davidsburg this year drunken men are said to be common and several have been run in helplessly intoxicated.

A salt shed at the Louis Sands mill in Manistee was destroyed by fire and a large amount of barreled salt injured; the loss being several thousand dollars.

One day last week Emory Pollock, of Powersville, threshed a stack of wheat which yielded only sixty bushels. He took the straw home in a lick on top of the separator.

The stingiest man in Michigan lives near Morenci. He drove to town the other day, hitched his horse in the sun, left his wife in the buggy to hold the umbrella and the baby, while he went into a restaurant and got a square dinner. At another time when his wife had company for dinner he "swiped" some peapods out of a neighboring garbage barrel, threw them into his own and then palmed off a can of stale peas on his visitors as new peas, and showed the pods as proof.

It is said a big shortage has been discovered in the books of the ex-receiver and ex-registrar of the United States land office at Marquette. Homesteaders in nearly every county of the Upper Peninsula are affected and many will lose their land in account of no entries of their applications or proof of claims ever having been placed on record. Many homesteaders lose the work of years. The matter has been known for some time, but prominent Marquette friends have kept the matter hushed up.

At Algonac Capt. Raymond and a man named McDonald found a box sunk in Mitchell's Bay, and on towing it ashore and removing the cover they found the legs and one-half of the trunk of a man wrapped in newspapers. The body had been chopped in two just below the ribs, and the chest, head and arms are missing. There are no means of identifying the body. The careful manner in which the remains were packed is considered an indication the crime was committed some distance away. How it got into Lake St. Clair is a mystery.

A Greenville man has a very deep well and a wire screen frame around it, which he has a 3-year-old son falling in. One day the kid came in and said in an excited manner: "Mamma, the old black hen is in the well." "That's impossible," said she, "there is no way for it to get in." The little fellow insisted, so the family let down a lantern and sure enough there she was, hanging on to the wire screen just below the surface. She was pulled up nearly dead, and three days afterward an egg was pulled up in the bucket. The hen had crawled up the spout and in trying to fly out, struck against the screen and went down.

Chief Simon Pokagon was at Benton Harbor attending to some business in connection with the Government claim recently allowed the Pottawatome Indians, the disbursement of which among the people of that tribe he hopes will soon be made. Pokagon has been assisting Government Inspector J. W. Cadman in taking the census of the Pottawatomes who are entitled to a share in the allowance. There are 224 Indians altogether, who will receive a share of the money. The amount to be distributed is \$104,000, giving each claimant a little over \$404. Only those Indians or their direct descendants who received a portion of the Government appropriation of \$39,000 in 1896 are entitled to it and will receive a share of this appropriation.

Following is the summary of the crop bulletin issued by the Michigan weather service: "The weather conditions were a repetition of the previous week, with the exception that very beneficial showers have fallen over the Upper Peninsula and in a measure have checked the drought. That season of the State, over the greater part of the Lower Peninsula, however, practically no rain has fallen and the long drought still continues with great severity. Reports from the Upper Peninsula are quite encouraging, as all crops have done well during the last week. Over the Lower Peninsula, and especially over the southern half, where the greater part of the Michigan crops are grown, all vegetation is suffering greatly. Corn and late potatoes, which have stood the drought so well and were just beginning to show the effects of the lack of moisture last week, have barely begun their recovery. The wheat harvest has become quite general in all sections of the Lower Peninsula. The yield is the lightest in years, but the heads, although small, are fairly well filled and the quality is good."

Convict Charles B. Keen, who tunneled out of the State prison while serving a fifteen-year sentence for burglary at Mackinaw, and was captured in Barton County, Missouri.

Last week a little son of Geo. Reeves, of Carlton, fell into the horse-power of a well-boring machine. He was terribly injured, and it has now been found necessary to amputate his right leg.

The Battle Creek Y. M. C. A. is going to hold a fair at an early date and donations are beginning to come in. \$200 worth being received already. Among the articles that day were 40,000 sticks of gum.

Land has been secured at Muskegon for new base-ball grounds, and a grand stand sixty feet by sixteen is to be built at once, with "bleachers" annexed. About \$500 will be needed to fix things in good shape, and most of it has been subscribed. An Oakland County minister, who officiated recently at a swell wedding, was handed a small package by the groom. The minister opened the package, when he reached home and found it to be a paper of fine-cut tobacco. "I think that he gave me the wrong package," said the minister, "but as I don't chew the plug I can call it at my study and get the tobacco any time, and no questions asked."

CHEAP AND COMFORTABLE.

Cosy Home That Can Be Constructed for About \$1,000.

"The first and best property a man can acquire is a home for those who are near and dear to him and dependent upon him. If his means are limited, an examination of the plans that illustrate this article is suggested. Below will be found a somewhat detailed description of the design:

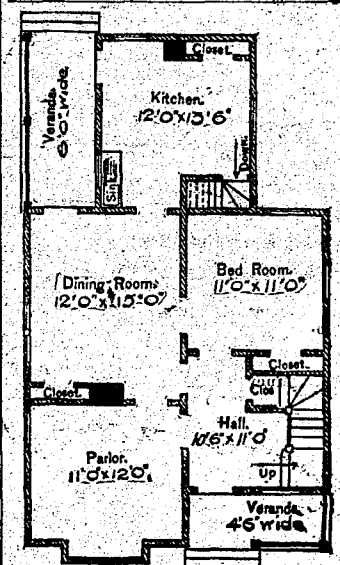
Size of structure—Width, 24 feet 6 inches; depth, 43 feet 6 inches, including bay. One advantage of a small cottage is that it is easily heated.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

Except in the most rigorous climate the heat from the dining-room and kitchen stoves will sufficiently warm all other parts of this cottage.

The cost—Without the kitchen extension, about \$1,000; with the extension, about \$1,125. When built without the extension the room marked for a bedroom on the first floor is used for a kitchen. A published estimate of cost has a curious effect on some builders; they immediately assert that the estimate is too low; a glance at the design is sufficient, they need not figure the dimensions nor examine the specifications, they simply assert that they know it is too low. There is but one method of making a true estimate, the

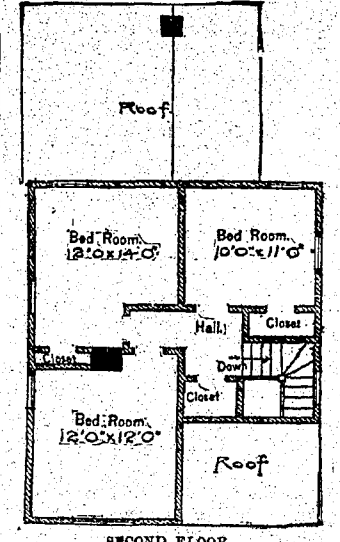


FIRST STORY.

laborious one of figuring out all the materials and labor required, but there are shorter methods used to get an approximate estimate.

Materials of exterior walls—Foundation, brick walls; first story, clapboards; second story, shingles and clapboards; roof, shingles. Height of stories—Cellar, 6 feet 6 inches; first story, 8 feet 6 inches; second story, 8 feet. Size of rooms—See floor plans. There is a cellar under the bedroom and hall. Special features—The exterior of this design has pleasing architectural features, a sloping roof, a veranda, a bay-window and a projecting second story supported by brackets. Cheap and tasteful effects, such as produced by "sawed" work, are avoided. No exterior should be overlaid with cheap ornamentation, least of all that of a small cottage. To produce a pleasing and effective exterior, graceful proportions enhanced by colors, should be the main dependence.

But the exterior has a more meritorious feature, which is as it should be. The exterior of any house is mostly for



SECOND FLOOR.

"show"—the interior is for comfort. The exterior should please a visitor with evidences of good taste, the interior should surprise him with intelligent arrangement and comfort. The rooms of this cottage are small, but they are so connected with each other and the hall that there is quite an air of size to the first floor. The hall is square and inviting, and there are plenty of closets. Ventilation is secured by opening a scuttle in the ceiling over the second floor hall, which causes a current of air to flow into the open attic and out through the louvre windows in the gables.

Copyright, 1896.

Was Probably True. The Massimo claim descent from the great Julius Maximus of early Roman days. The originator of the "Falsity" policy of delay. There is an anecdote to the effect that Napoleon once asked a Massimo in a rough and skeptical way if the story of his family origin were true. "I cannot prove it," answered the Roman noble, "but it is a tradition that has run in our family for more than two thousand years."

The largest Bible of the world is a manuscript Hebrew Bible in the Vatican, weighing 320 pounds.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Wages are being advanced because the fact is recognized that the next Administration is to be a bond-paying instead of a bond-insuring one.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Most Perfect Made.

Two contests in the U. S. Land office, last Saturday, brought out a number of citizens from South Branch and Grove to oppose attempted fraud.

Under Republican protection we paid debts instead of creating them, and met the running expenses of the government besides.

The American people are not worrying so much about the possibility of a third term for Cleveland as they are about the fact that there is still a good deal of his second term to be endured. —Globe Dem.

Bay counties sheriff has distinguished himself by appointing a female deputy. The lady has quitted and started in to do her share of the business. The "new woman" is certainly with us. —Ex.

Horror and Harvey's discussion of the Silver question in Chicago, creates quite a ripple of excitement, but we do not believe it will have much to do with the settlement of the financial problem.

Forest fires destroyed the house, barns and a large portion of the crops of Hon. J. J. Cuthro, the representative from this district, in Alpena county last week. The loss is heavy with no insurance.

Judge Goodrich says it was so very dry where the party were fishing this past week that whenever a fish was caught they had to shake the dust off it, and sometimes furnish the poor thing with a drink. —Grand Haven News.

The annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Society was held in Boston, week before last, and was one of the largest religious gatherings ever held in this country. It had 50,000 delegates, representing a total membership of 2,500,000.

It is now unlawful to employ any but American citizens on public work in Pennsylvania. The law imposing this condition was passed at the instance of the labor organizations, and its expected effect is an increase of wages on account of the diminished number of men who can be hired. —Globe Dem.

General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, orders a boycott on all national bank currency, to take effect September 1, 1896. General Master Workman Sovereign is making more kinds of a fool of himself than a few. He should boycott himself. —Detroit Journal.

When we abolish the Fourth of July and petition for annexation to British America we may think of electing somebody three times to the Presidency. Grover Cleveland is American enough to know this and so are his close friends. Anything to the contrary is false. —St. Louis Republic.

There will be an effort made in the Republican national convention next year to nominate a Southern Republican for second place. There are two men named for the place, either of whom would be an admirable candidate—H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, and Wm. O. Bradley, of Kentucky.

From our exchanges we note the following results of the drought, and accompanying forest fires:

A nuncio correspondent says: Pastures in this vicinity (except lowland) are all dried up. Garden truck has also suffered from the drought. The wheat crop is light. Oats not half a crop. Hay crop very light. Unless it rains, millet cannot be sown to supply the deficiency in the hay crop.

To make silver coin a money of final redemption, it must be worth its face.

There is no successful way of doing this but by simultaneous action by all the great commercial nations of the world. They must agree on a ratio, and open their mints to both metals at that ratio, without distinction in favor of either.

For the United States alone to attempt to make silver a money of final redemption at 16 to 1 is impossible. It would simply put us on the silver standard, not a bimetallic one. The 16 to 1 men are not bimetallics in reality, but silver monometallists. —Toledo Blade.

Congressman Patterson is keeping up his sound-money speeches in Tennessee and public sentiment in that state is said to be rapidly changing from free silver to a sound money basis.

The monthly deficits will probably grow smaller as business gets better and the period of democratic rule becomes shorter, but such a thing as a surplus is hardly to be expected until after the inauguration of a republican president in 1897. —Globe Dem.

Immigration is a pretty trustworthy business barometer. It shrinks when business is bad and expands when business is good. It is expanding now. About 30 per cent more immigrants arrived in the country in the past two months than in the same time in 1894. —Globe Dem.

McKinley seems to be nearer the hearts of the common people of America than any man mentioned in connection with the presidency. Labor unions have honored him on several occasions, and recently the colored republicans of the District of Columbia endorsed him for president.

Mr. Morgan of the bond syndicate says there must soon be another issue of bonds, because increasing imports drain off our gold. This is the fault of the tariff. Under the McKinley Tariff we paid debts instead of creating them, and made goods instead of importing them.

We are not so narrow as to say that a good tariff will cure all ills; but as it would prevent Europe from exhausting our gold, and would increase our home business, it would certainly remove what gold monometallists think is the chief cause of the popular demand for what they call "cheap money"—that is, the lack of general prosperity. —Home Market Bulletin.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

After all the mismanagement of the last Congress, our taxes are only one half as much per capita as those of Great Britain and Germany, and one-third that of France and Italy. When we take into account the much greater ability of the people of this country to pay taxes, the comparison becomes much more striking. The working people of this country get on an average \$1 where the English workingman gets a shilling—24 cents; the German a mark—23 cents; the Frenchman a franc—20 cents; and the Italian a lire—20 cents. Therefore a tax of \$5.41 a head for the American is not merely one half, but less than one-fourth as heavy as the English and German taxes of \$11 a head. —National Tribune.

With the July number of The Art Amateur comes a charming landscape, "The End of the Day," by Robert J. Wickenden, and an equally pretty study of Golden Rod, by Paul de Longpre. There are the usual eight large pages of Working Designs for Wood Carving, China Painting, Embroidery, etc. Among the numerous articles are "Hints about Sketching," "Among the Wild Flowers," "The Decorative Vines of Summer," "Water-Colors for Mineral Painting," "Hints on Furniture and Woodwork," "Talks on Embroidery," and "Flowers and Plants in the Home." All these articles are splendidly illustrated. The artist for the month is Robert J. Wickenden, and there are three examples of his work shown. In "My Note Book," the editor devotes most of his attention to the present craze for "Old English Masters." Price 35 cents.

MONTAGUE MARKS, Pub.,
23 Union Square, N. Y.

Save This For Reference.

Here is a little record of the first fiscal year under the new tariff. It is worth putting in your pocket-book for reference:

McKinley law, two months, surplus, \$6,026,461.
Wilson law, ten months, deficiency, \$60,620,644.
Deficiency for fiscal year, \$44,494,183.
Deficiency on sinking fund for year, \$48,000,000.
Bonds issued during the year, \$1,112,315,400.
Postal deficiency of year, \$11,000,000.
Postal receipts below estimates, \$9,000,000.
Customs receipts below estimates, \$7,641,324.
Internal revenue below estimates, \$22,114,245.
Total receipts below estimates, \$30,000,000.
Total receipts below expenditures, \$44,948,303.
December estimate of receipts of coming year, \$176,907,407.
Present prospect for receipts of coming year, \$576,000,000.
Prospective shortage in receipts compared with estimates, \$100,000,000.
Prospective shortage in receipts compared with expenses, \$72,000,000.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1896.

EDITOR AVAILANCE:

The reason that bond syndicate closed up the old deal by anticipating the last payment which was not due until October, has come out sooner than was expected. It will be remembered that it was stipulated in the contract that the syndicate was to have the refusal of any bonds that the administration might issue before the 15th of October, 1895, at the same price paid for the others. Well, the syndicate wants more bonds; that \$10,000,000 of profits has whetted its appetite. But, will it get them? That is a question that is probably disturbing Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle very much just now. The opinion has been expressed by experts that the administration will before the date mentioned be compelled to choose between an other issue of bonds and calling an extra session of Congress, to provide the money needed to run the government in some other way, even if there is no run made on the gold reserve. Indeed, present indications are that a part of the gold reserve will have to be used to pay current expenses before Congress meets.

Ex-Senator Sanders, of Montana, at present in Washington, speaking of republican probabilities said: "In regard to the Presidential nomination, I think that the fight will be between Reed, McKinley, Davis, Allison and 'Bob' Lincoln. I do not mean, however, that the chances of the candidates are to be rated in the order in which I have named them. 'Bob' Lincoln is a sort of dark horse, but the fact that he is the attorney for the Chicago gas trust and the Pullman Car Co., will work against his nomination. Were he to pick a quarrel with Pullman, he would do a very shrewd thing, and his chances for getting the nomination would be materially increased."

Ex-Senator Hise, of New York, came to Washington this week on private business, but, of course he had to talk politics, or appear to be rude and impolite, things he has never learned. Mr. Hise said the New York republicans, however much divided they might be on some other matters, are united in their desire to make Gov. Morton the next republican President; that they will consider no second choice until the convention votes against Gov. Morton. He ended the conversation by saying: "I believe Gov. Morton can be nominated. While New York isn't so much of a pivotal state as it has been in past years, still the fact that she is united upon a certain candidate will give her great prestige, and I hope it will be sufficient to give him the nomination. There is no force in the argument that Mr. Morton is too old. He was never in better health. He is a much younger man than Gladstone, and is capable of a great deal more hard work."

Col. E. E. Wood, a prominent Ohio lawyer who is in Washington on business, was asked what he thought of the political outlook in his state. He said: "The republicans will elect their state ticket in Ohio this year by a handsome majority. Gen. Bushnell is personally one of the best liked men in the state. He is a friend of both McKinley and Foraker, and is the man who can pacify any friction that might develop between their followers. McKinley will have his home delegation behind him for the Presidential nomination, but if it comes to a second choice Allison is, I think, the favorite with Ohio republicans. The best the democrats hope for in our state is to carry the legislature, which will elect a successor to Senator Brice, but this seems to me a very foolish hope."

Heretofore the administration has confined its fight of the silver democrats to the making of appointments, but from this time on it is, unless men prominently connected with the administration are talking merely to hear the sound of their voices, to include the making of vacancies. In other words, it has been determined that every democrat who holds office through the influence of a democratic Senator or Representative who persists in advocating the free coinage of silver shall be dismissed; for "cause," of course, unless he can get the influence of Cleveland democrats for his retention in office. This announcement, although as yet not generally known, has created a panic among the office holders from the South and it looks as though it would bring about a regular scramble among Southern democrats to get on the Cleveland side of the financial fence. Ex-Speaker Crisp sees the handwriting on the wall; he's going to Europe and Hoke Smith is going to Georgia to talk single gold standard to the same men before whom he advocated free coinage and a currency based on agricultural products, before he entered the cabinet.



The N. Y. Press in an article on what the next Congress should do, or would not do, says: "In no respect has the next House any obligation upon it to adapt its revenue legislation to the views of Grover Cleveland. What he will or will not do with a tariff bill is no concern of Congress. The views it must heed are the views of the people as expressed last November, and they are views diametrically opposite to Cleveland's. If Mr. Cleveland chooses to disregard the people's plainly expressed will that is his lookout. But for the Congress which their will created, to do so, would be the next thing to treason. The restoration of Protection is the immediate duty of Congress when it assembles. And nothing should be permitted to postpone the performance of that duty one day longer than is absolutely necessary."

Our predictions as to the rapid increase of the deficit after the close of the fiscal year have been realized. The consolidated returns for the first thirteen days of July, including last Saturday, show that, though the Internal Revenue receipts were greatly increased, the shortage amounted to over \$16,500,000. The exact figures are:

Expenditures, \$27,748,000 00.
Receipts, \$13,226,000 00.

Deficit, \$13,521,990 00.

An attempt is made to charge this to "extraordinary pension expenditures"; but this will not bear the test of examination. The increase in the pension disbursements over those of the corresponding period in June was but \$2,839,000, while the increase in the Civil and Miscellaneous expenditures was \$3,315,000; in those of the War Department \$392,000; in those of the Navy Department, \$800,000; for Indians, \$65,000; and for interest on the public debt, \$6,438,396. That is, \$11,019,396 has been added to the other expenditures of the Government, to an addition of but \$2,839,000 to the pension disbursement. That is, \$1 have been added to the other expenditures where \$1 has been added to pensions. —Nat. Trib.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sore, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shephard, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklin's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklin's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by L. Fournier at the Drug Store.

The Iowa Republicans.

The Iowa Republicans, in their platform, took safe and honest ground on the money question. They reaffirmed their adherence to the financial plank of the Minneapolis platform, and added this paragraph: "We urge that the United States exert its influence to establish with the important commercial nations of the world such an international agreement as will enable this country to reopen its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of both metals without loss of one or the other from the volume of our money."

This is true bimetalism. All the world over, the purchasing power of full legal tender coin, used as money of final redemption, depends absolutely and entirely upon the market value of the metal of which it is composed. At present our legal tender silver is upheld artificially to the value of gold.

TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS GASOLINE. GOES IN ANY STOVE. NO SMOKE, DIRT OR ODOR. 1/2 CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL. WANT AGENTS on salary or commission. Send for Catalogue of Prices and Terms. NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO., 802 CEDAR AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way

TRADE MARK. ELLULOID MARK.

They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "Celloid." They'll stand right by you day in and day out, and they are marked this way

TRADE MARK. ELLULOID MARK.

The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth—that is the kind marked this way

TRADE MARK. ELLULOID MARK.

These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The wearer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way

TRADE MARK. ELLULOID MARK.

Ask your dealer first, and take nothing that has not above trade mark. All others are imitations absolutely.

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs, 50 cts. pair. Give your size and say whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. THE CELLULOID COMPANY, 427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.



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Costs no more than inferior package soda—never spoils the flour, keeps soft, and is universally acknowledged purest in the world.

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York.

Sold by grocers everywhere.

Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

For Sale by SIDNEY S. CLAGGETT.

MEMOIRS OF BARRAS.

NOW TO BE PUBLISHED AFTER FIFTY-FIVE YEARS.

Written by Napoleon's Bitterest Enemy, a Singular Irony of Fate Places the Work of Editing in the Hands of an Uncompromising Admirer.

His Star Not Obscured. The French Government intends to "star" the Napoleonic revival at the exposition in Paris in 1900 so thoroughly that it has even intimated that it



JOSEPHINE.

will remove the beautiful statue of the Empress Josephine from its pedestal at Fort de France, on the Island of Martinique, for exhibition in one of the halls of the exposition. This announcement has provoked a loud cry of protest from the inhabitants of the little island, for the statue of Josephine, called the "Marvel of Fort de France," is said to be one of the most beautiful



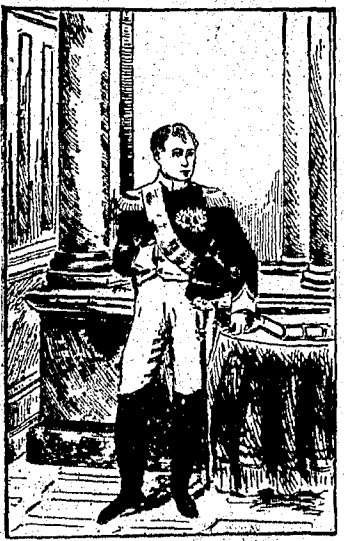
NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE IN THE GARDEN AT MALMAISON.

In the world, and the islanders naturally object to its transportation, which they declare would be an act of "unconscionable vandalism." The people of Martinique cherish the memory of Josephine with all the fervor of the tropical creole temperament, for the Empress was born there and at different periods of her life kept up a modest establishment in Fort de France.

It is interesting that at just this time, when the Napoleon cult is growing apace daily both in and out of France, that the long expected and eagerly awaited "Memoirs of Barras" should at last make their appearance, or, at least, that the first two volumes of the work—there are to be four in all—should be given to the public. It is a singular book and it is probable that no modern manuscript has passed through more complicated vicissitudes.

Paul Barras, a former member of the directorate, died in 1829 and bequeathed the manuscript of the memoirs to one M. Rousselin de Saint-Albin. By reason of the nature of the subject matter of the memoirs M. de Saint-Albin considered it prudent for political reasons to delay their publication. M. Rousselin de Saint-Albin died in 1847 and the portfolio became the property of his eldest son, M. Hortensius de Saint-Albin. The latter died in 1877 and the "Memoirs of Barras" passed into the possession of his brother, M. Philippe de Saint-Albin, who died four years later and who bequeathed them to his sister, Mme. Achille Jubinal. Mme. Jubinal followed her brother to the grave after a few years' interval, and the memoirs were turned over to the present editor, M. George Duruy, who had become connected by marriage with the Saint-Albin family.

Thus by a singular irony of fate these memoirs, which were written by Barras in a spirit of the bitterest hatred of Napoleon, after fifty-five years and as their editor an uncompromising partisan and ardent admirer of Napoleon, for such M. George Duruy proclaims himself to be. He not only decides to publish them, but to publish them just



NAPOLEON.

as Barras wrote them, thereby resisting the temptation to expurgate them and to shield the memory of Napoleon and of Josephine from many of the wailing slanders and vicious insults with which the bad Barras maliciously attempts to defame them.

He comes to the conclusion that the Emperor's memory will not suffer from this vicious attack on his character. He believes that no cloud of calumny which may arise from this or other quarters will be able to obscure the

radiance of Napoleon's star, and with this thought in mind he invokes the words of the Emperor himself on the subject:

"Calumny has exhausted all its venom against my person. It can no longer affect me. It is no longer anything more in my eyes than the poison of Mithridates. I am fated to be the food of pamphleteers, but I have no fears of falling a victim to them. They will bite granite. My memory is entirely composed of facts which mere words cannot obliterate. If the great Frederick, or any other man of his mold, were to set to writing against me it would be a different matter—it would then perhaps be time for me to be moved; but as to all others, however much they may inject into their work, they will never be doing anything but firing blank cartridges. Falsehood passes, truth remains. What has, after all, been the result of the immense sums spent in libeling me? Soon there will be no traces of them, whereas my monuments and institutions will commend me to the most remote posterity. In spite of every libel I entertain no fears for my fame. Posterity will render justice unto me. The truth will be known and the good I have accomplished will be set against the mistakes I have committed. I am not concerned as to the result."

It is thus that the man who "mixed the eagles of France with the eagles of the crags" roars and sends flying in all directions that army of slanders and vilifiers of whom, the editor would have us believe, his author, Barras, was the general in chief; and so far time seems amply to have justified Napoleon's prophecy. For the Emperor, it is evident, could not well have had a more able or enthusiastic defender against the attack of his arch-enemy Barras than that enemy's own editor—Duruy. In scouring his author the editor almost out-Barras Barras. At any rate, the honors may be said to be easy. It is a singular spectacle—that of the editor arrayed against Barras

FATHER OF BASE-BALL.

He is Still Living in New Haven, and is an Octogenarian.

No sport is dearer to the heart of the true-born American than base-ball. It is distinctly our national game, and it is destined to remain so as long as Old Glory waves. All lovers of the favorite pastime will be interested to know that there is still living in New Haven, Conn., the father of base-ball, Dr. Daniel Adams.

He is now an octogenarian, but is remarkably active for his advanced years, and can enjoy a good game to-day as well as he could in the old days. The doctor was one of the first men to join an organized base-ball club, and quickly took the lead in all matters connected with the growth and character of the sport.

Speaking of the early days of the game, Dr. Adams says: "In September, 1845, some New York young men formed the Knickerbocker Base-ball Club. They went into it just for exercise and enjoyment, and I think they used to get a good deal more solid fun out of it than the players in the big games do nowadays. About a month after the organization of this club several of us medical fellows joined it. The following year I was made President, and served as long as I was willing to retain the office. Twice a week we went over to the 'Elysian Fields' for practice. People began to take an interest in the game presently, and sometimes we had as many as one hundred spectators watching the practice. The rules at that time were very crude. The pitching was all underhand, and the catcher usually stood back and caught the ball on the ground.

"There was then no rivalry, as no other club was formed until 1850, and during these five years base-ball had a desperate struggle to exist. As captain, I had to employ all my rhetoric to induce attendance, and often thought it useless to continue the effort, but my love for the game, and the happy hours spent at the 'Elysian Fields' led me to persevere."

GEN. P. W. HARDIN.

Nominated by Kentucky Democrats for Governor of the State.

The nomination of Gen. P. W. Hardin for Governor of Kentucky by the Democratic State convention at Louisville was the result of a canvass of extraordinary excitement and is likely to be followed by a campaign of unprecedented activity. Hardin is the best handshaker in the State and one of its best orators. As an electioneer he excels even Senator Joe Blackburn, another Kentuckian whom everybody calls by his first name. Mr. Hardin is a rich man and will not be hampered by a lack of money. As to the management of the campaign no one can give him any points in the game.

Hardin has been Attorney General of the State for twelve years. He belongs to the famous Kentucky family which has been prominent ever since the State has had a history. Ben Hardin, whom John Randolph called "Old Butcher Knife" when in Congress, was his uncle. Hardin is a stalwart six-footer, dark skinned, handsome and of manly and imposing bearing. He does not possess any high reputation for learning and ability, but he is a good politician. He is 54 years old and is a native of Adair County. He was admitted to the bar in 1835 and for thirty years has been an active and successful practitioner.

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It Takes the Place of the So-Called Jam-Nut, or Lock-Nut. This ingenious device is designed to do away with the necessity of putting two nuts on a bolt that is to be kept tightly in place. The old plan was to put on one nut, and then another to keep the first one from unscrewing, the second nut being called the jam-nut, or lock-nut.

The elastic nut, however, locks itself. It is made from spring steel, being cut from a bar and then bent into a ring, the ends joining in a dovetail split. The ring is then pressed into hexagon shape and tapped a trifle smaller than its bolt, so that, when it is wrenched on, the split opens slightly, making a firm and constant hold on the bolt.

Caught Galvin's Only Hit. Umpire Galvin's decisions in the recent Chicago-Pittsburg series of ball games have caused a great deal of talk among the "fans" and incidentally has brought out a great many stories about the genial James. One of these relates to James when he was at the zenith of his fame as a pitcher. All season Galvin had been twirling in uniform, but his batting, never strong, had been particularly weak. The others used to say that when Jimmy saw a hot one coming across the plate he would shut his eyes and "twip" at it. The season was drawing to an end and

Galvin had made scarcely a hit. It was a critical point in the game, with two out and the bases full, when Galvin walked to the plate. Every one expected him to shut his eyes and fan the air. He may have closed his eyes when a swift one came toward him, but he didn't fan the air—he caught the ball with the end of his bat and sent a sky-scraper far into center. It was a beautiful hit and gave the fielder a race to the limits, where, as the ball came down, he reached out and gathered it in—a phenomenal running one-hand catch. Galvin had reached second when he saw the fielder gather in his solitary long hit of the season. He kept on running, straight into the catcher's hands, and directly for the individual, breathing fire. The player who had gathered in Galvin's only hit saw him coming, recognized his danger, and sealed the fence for a safety. Jimmy Galvin never forgave him for catching what was apparently a home run.

CORBETT'S HANDSOME WIFE. Was Once a Reluctant Beauty in San Francisco. Mrs. James J. Corbett, wife of the champion pugilist, whom she sued for a divorce, was once the beauty of Santa Cruz, her nearest rival in that regard being her sister Georgia. Georgia and Ollie Lake remained in that city until they exhausted all its possibilities of conquest. Then they went to San Francisco.



MRS. CORBETT.

It had in Santa Cruz. Among their admirers were actors, artists, writers and men about town. They were the favorites of the Bohemian world, and their rooms were filled with a gay throng every night in the week. One evening Billy Brady brought thither as a guest Julian Mitchell, the juvenile actor of Hoyt's "Bunch of Keys" company. Mitchell repaid Brady's kindness by falling in love with the latter's sweetheart and winning her. Georgia became Mrs. Julian Mitchell. A bank clerk, who added \$100 a month to his income by teaching boxing at the Olympic Club, was often among the crowd that thronged the home of the Corbets. His name was James J. Corbett. Ollie cast aside a dozen men with large bank rolls and married him.

Granger Shot at the Eyes. One of these willing story-tellers told an interesting account of a queer adventure, which happened to Detectives McCormick and Granger, who were attached to the Central Station at the time the notorious Bill Allen, the negro murderer, escaped. The detective received word that Bill Allen was hiding in a West Side barn. Both of them started for the place, and when they arrived there they were told the murderer could be found in the hayloft.

Granger, who was a single man, volunteered to go up first. "You stay down here," he said to McCormick, "because you have a family and I have not."

He made his way to the hayloft, and in the dark he caught a sight of two eyes, which he supposed were the murderer's. "Bill Allen," he yelled, "I don't want to take any chances with you; if you don't give yourself up I will shoot, and shoot to kill."

The eyes stared at Granger for a second, then suddenly he saw them move, and then they leaped to another corner. But Bill Allen did not open his mouth. There was the same stare and the gleaming eye, but not a sound.

The detective knew the negro was a desperate man. He again asked for a surrender, and receiving no reply fired. To his surprise the eyes disappeared, but there was no cry of pain. He made his way slowly to the place where he had seen the eyes and then lit a match. Imagine his surprise when instead of the murderer he found a cat in the last throes of death. He had hit the animal square between the eyes. His partner, McCormick, came up just at Granger pulled the cat out of the haystack.

Granger bought the drinks that day. Chicago Tribune.

The Worth of His Words. There was one occasion when Mr. Forrest received from one of the supernumeraries of a theater an answer which seemed to satisfy him. It was the man's duty to say simply, "The enemy is upon us," which he uttered at rehearsal in a poor, whining way. "Can't you say it better than that?" shouted Forrest. "Repeat it as I do," and he gave the words with all the force and richness of his magnificent voice.

"If I could say it like that," replied the man, "I wouldn't be working for fifteen shillings a week."

HOW VINCENNES WAS WON.

Clark and His Backwoodsmen Surprised the Garrison.

In St. Nicholas Hon. Theodore Roosevelt writes of "George Rogers Clark and the Conquest of the Northwest." He gives the following account of the capture of Vincennes:

Accordingly he gathered together the pick of his men, together with a few Creoles, one hundred and seventy all told, and set out for Vincennes. At first the journey was easy enough, for they passed across the snowy Illinois prairies, broken by great reaches of lofty woods. They killed elk, buffalo, and deer for food, there being no difficulty in getting all they wanted to eat; and at night they built huge fires by which to sleep, and feasted like Indian war-dancers, as Clark said in his report.

But when, in the middle of February, they reached the drowned lands of the Wabash, they found the ice had just broken up and everything was flooded. The difficulties seemed almost insuperable, and so their march became painful and laborious to a degree. All day long the troops waded in the icy water, and at night they could with difficulty find some little hillock on which to sleep. Only Clark's indomitable courage and cheerfulness kept the party in heart and enabled them to persevere. However, persevere they did, and at last, on Feb. 23, they came in sight of the town of Vincennes. They captured a Creole who was out shooting ducks, and from him learned that their approach was utterly unsuspected, and that there were many Indians in town.

Clark was now in some doubt as to how to make his fight. The British regulars dwelt in a small fort at one end of the town, where they had two light guns; but Clark feared that, if he made a sudden night attack, the townspeople and the Indians would from sheer fright turn against him. He accordingly arranged, just before he marched in, to send in the captured duck hunter, conveying a warning to the Indians and Creoles that he was about to attack the town, but that his only quarrel was with the British, and that if the other inhabitants would stay in their own homes they would not be molested.

Sending the duck-hunter ahead, Clark took up his march and entered the town just after nightfall. The news conveyed by the released hunter astounded the townspeople, and they talked it over eagerly, and were in doubt what to do. The Indians, not knowing how great might be the force that would assail the town, at once took refuge in the neighboring woods, while the Creoles retired to their own houses. The British knew nothing of what had happened until the Americans had actually entered the streets of the little village. Rushing forward Clark's men soon penned the regulars within their fort, where they kept them surrounded all night. The next day a party of Indian warriors, who in the British interest had been ravaging the settlements of Kentucky, arrived and entered the town, ignorant that the Americans had captured it. Marching boldly forward to the fort, they suddenly found it beleaguered, and before they could flee were seized by the backwoodsmen. At their belts they carried the scalps of the slain settlers. The savages were taken red-handed, and the American frontiersmen were in no mood to show mercy. All the Indians were quickly tomahawked in sight of the fort.

For some time the British defended themselves well; but at length their guns were disabled, all of the gunners being picked off by the backwoodsmen, and finally the garrison dared not so much as appear at a porthole, so deadly was the fire from the long rifles. Under such circumstances Hamilton was forced to surrender.

A Count as a Prize. A Frenchman signing himself Comte de Clerico de St. Germain has written a letter to one of the St. Petersburg journals proposing a lottery, with him self as the prize. There are to be 1,000,000 chances, each ticket to cost 1 ruble. Any young woman who wishes to pay that amount in the hope of becoming a countess is entitled to one chance. The one drawing the "lucky" number Comte Clerico promises to marry and install as the chateaufine of his French chateau. The proceeds of the lottery he proposes to divide as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand rubles for himself, 250,000 for his bride, 250,000 for the journal which conducts the lottery and 250,000 for the poor of Russia. The count argues that this will be the lowest price—1 ruble—ever paid by any woman for a bona fide title of countess. He declares that he belongs to one of the oldest families in France, has a comfortable fortune, unimpeachable character and an unsullied name, and that he will furnish documentary proof of his claims. His fortune, however, he says, is not sufficient for him to live in the requisite fin de siecle style.

Got Off Cheap. A lawyer, having had occasion to summon an abusive cabman, was surprised when the clerk informed him that the cabby, not recognizing him, had called to know whether he would undertake his defense.

"Oh, certainly!" was the reply, with a smile of amusement. "Tell him we'll get him off for \$5."

It was the cabman's turn to be surprised, however, on the action being withdrawn, and his recognizing the plaintiff and the solicitor as one and the same person.

CANNON ON A BICYCLE.

How the Wheel of Pleasure May Become an Engine of Destruction.

Fanciful writers have frequently given descriptions of imaginary battles in the next century, in which the contending armies were mounted on bicycles instead of horses. More than one of the scientific romances of Jules Verne have been realized, and it is well known



NEW BICYCLE GUN CARRIAGE.

that the military leaders of Europe and America are studying the utility of the bicycle in warfare, while the adaptability of the wheel for courier service under certain conditions has been proved. A bicycle troop has been organized in Brooklyn, and it is but a question of a short time before the suburban police of all our cities will be mounted upon the silent steel steed.

The first bicycle cannon ever built was exhibited in a New York city parade recently. The vehicle was a tricycle, in appearance much like a tricycle, and known as a duplex. It is especially light and strong. The cannon, a steel rifled affair thirty-four inches in length, eight inches at the butt and four at the muzzle, and weighing about fifty pounds, is swung between the two rear wheels, resting upon the connecting axle and is further supported from above. An ingenious mechanism permits of the piece of ordnance being raised or deflected to any angle. The calsson containing the ammunition is carried on another duplex. Four artillerymen equip a battery. They are at once gun crew and motive power. Two men on the seats can propel the machines with their heavy loads at a faster gait than horses have ever shown in similar service. The work of wheeling the gun into position is the work of an instant—New York World.

STATUE OF GEN. MEADE.

To Stand in Front of the Commander's Headquarters on Gettysburg Field. The equestrian statue of Gen. George Gordon Meade, ordered by the Gettysburg Commission of Pennsylvania, and designed by H. K. Bush Brown of Newburg, N. Y., for erection on the battlefield at Gettysburg, will soon be ready for delivery. The clay model has been shipped to Philadelphia for casting in bronze. Mr. Brown, who has been engaged two years on the model, says the result is so entirely satisfactory to himself and the friends of the General that he feels the time to have been well spent. The statue is to be placed on high ground, in front of Gen.



STATUE OF MEADE.

Meade's headquarters, overlooking the battlefield. The sculptor has treated his subject in a simple way. The horse, a beautiful and powerful animal, is standing, firmly on all feet, with head erect, evidently as much interested as his master. Gen. Meade is quietly overlooking the battlefield. In his right hand he holds a field glass, which is lightly resting on the pommel of the saddle. In his left hand he carelessly holds his hat. The portrait of the General is boldly rendered. The sculptor made a life-size study head, as a preparation for this work, and while doing this had the valuable advice of Gen. Meade's family. The Gettysburg Commission and Col. Meade, one of the sons of Gen. Meade, recently visited Mr. Brown's studio, and are cordial in their approval of the statue.

Indians Fear Modern Rifles. "Indians sometimes face light firearms with great courage, but they fight shy of the attentions of any weapon that sends a large projectile," said Col. F. A. Blake, who has had wide experience on the Western plains. "The rush and scream of the heavy bullet frightens them, and they prefer to keep away from their range. Do that not unreasonable prejudice is due the fact that the buffalo hunters of the early '70s, who in following their business were constantly exposed to the attacks of hostile Indians, were molested comparatively little by them. The long, heavy rifle, with telescopic sights and the knowledge of the deadly certainty of the buffalo hunter's aim, almost invariably served to make the red man keep his distance, and set him temporarily free from the notion of scalp hunting."

"One buffalo hunter, by the name of Murdock, that I knew, was creeping upon a herd on the Staked Plain when he spied a band of Comanches riding toward him. He instantly leveled his gun upon them as a warning that they should not approach too near. Checking his warriors, the chief of the band pointed with his hand to a buffalo in the distant herd, then mentioned in the Indian sign language that the hunter should shoot it. Murdock fired as the chief indicated and the buffalo fell. The Indians gave a loud 'How' of approval, waved their hands, turned their ponies and swept on past the hunter, leaving him to pursue his shooting of the buffalo unmolested."—New York Sun.

In the Kaiser's Nursery. There was a row recently in the German Imperial nursery, Frederick Wilhelm insisting on flogging his brothers because he was Crown Prince. In the middle of it Kaiser Wilhelm appeared, and, picking up his successor, remarked: "Now that you have shown your brothers who is Crown Prince, I will show you who is Emperor." He used a birch rod.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

Let Us All Laugh. How fishers differ as they wait And for a nibble beg; Some use an old tin can for bait And others use a keg.

Washington Star. He-I've a good mind to kiss you. She-You'd better mind what you're about.—Boston Transcript.

Wyndham—What is the coming woman coming to? Slyler—Anything in the shape of a man.—Boston Courier.

He-You say they were both wealthy, and married quietly? She-Yes, you see it was simply a love affair.—New York Recorder.

Mrs. Hushmore—You'll have to settle up or leave. Summer Boarder—Thanks, awfully. The last place I was at they made me do both.—Life.

"I conclude that's a fly," said a young trout. "You are right, my dear," said its mother, "but never jump at conclusions."—Household Words.

"You will notice that I have you on the string," said the boy to the kite. "Yes," answered the kite. "And that is what makes me soar."—Indianapolis Journal.

Nell—Why did you marry that dried-up old millionaire? I wouldn't have him with all his money. Belle—But he said he would die for me.—Philadelphia Record.

Friend—If you can't live happily with your husband, why don't you get a divorce from him? Unhappy Wife—I am afraid I couldn't get anyone else.—New York Weekly.

The blossoms fill the fragrant dell, But not alone the shades they like; To urban paths they come as well, For there are bloomers on the bike.

Washington Star. The Husband (seeing his wife off)—You must promise not to ask for money every time you write. The Wife—But that would necessitate my writing so much oftener.—Life.

"Do you consider Liffar strictly honest?" "Honest to a fault. Why, he told me without my asking that he stole that dog he had with him last evening."—Boston Transcript.

He—How do you like Foppington, Miss Barrow? Miss Barrow—Not at all. He can't pronounce his r's, and I do detect being addressed as Miss Bow-wow.—Pearson's Weekly.

Mr. Asker—They tell me that the bookkeeper of your firm is behind in his accounts; is that so? Mr. Trisker—Par from it; he came out ahead. It's the company that's behind.—Pearson's Weekly.

Clerk—Yes, sir! That's one of the best clocks we have in the store. It goes eight days without winding. Hayseed—Is that so? How long do you figure she'll go when you do wind her?—Harper's Bazar.

Lady—It is strange that a strong man like you cannot get work. The Tramp—Well, you see, mum, people wants reference from me last employer, and he's been dead twenty years.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Leading lady (at the tragedy theater)—I don't like the new lover a bit; he is such an ugly brute; and his playing! So clumsy and awkward! Second lady—Yes, and he is married into the bargain.—Illustrated Zeitung.

"Liz," said Miss Kiljordan's youngest brother, "do you say 'woods' is or 'woods' are?" "Woods are, of course," she replied. "Why?" "Cause Mr. Woods are down in the parlor waitin' to see you."—Chicago Tribune.

Maud—Were you overcome by the heat, Mabel? Mabel—No, dear; I was prostrated because I couldn't think of a new combination in soda flavors; it surely couldn't have been the seven glasses I had taken.—New York World.

Dick's big man in the nation—Doh! lots an' lots o' blowin'; Jerry's plowin' the plantation. Makes enough to keep Dick goin'!

Atlanta Constitution. Farren—How much wealth do you think a man ought to accumulate before he can safely ask a girl to marry him? Kooler (inspecting him)—It depends on the man. You will probably have to accumulate a million.—Chicago Tribune.

Blotches—I hope we have clear weather for our trip. Blotches—Oh, we will. Blotches—How do you know? Been reading the weather predictions? Blotches—No; but I have just bought a new umbrella and mackintosh.—Philadelphia Record.

Ze—That's just like a woman. She can't view any question impartially. All on one side, just as she is on horseback. She—Yes, I am, haven't you been on every public question the same way you ride horseback?—Boston Transcript.

Theodore—Tell me, now, what is the meaning of the expression, "pulling your leg"? Richard—I can't tell you in so many words; but I will illustrate. You haven't \$10 about you that you can let me have for a week or two? Thanks.

Boston Transcript. "Did your boy do well in college, Mr. Wilkes?" "Very. He led his class in Latin and Greek." "Good. His vacation will be a pleasant one with the consciousness of having done so well." "Well, no; he has to study all summer. He was stunk on his English."—Harper's Bazar.

Proof Positive. Much has been written in ridicule of the wild answers given from the witness-stand, where all connected thought seems to escape "some" people. But strictly to the point was the evidence of a woman in Maine who was striving to prove an alibi for a boy in a horse-stealing case.

A witness testified that he had seen the boy at the village on that day, when the woman sprang from her seat, and cried: "He wa'n't out nuther! His pants was hangin' on the clothes line all day!"

WEAVING.

Daily, hourly, we weave and weave,
And whether weaving, or sit and grieve,
The weaving goes on without delay,
Shaping our robe for the judgment day.

Our smiles and our tears in blended
shew,
All through the web of the fabric gleam;
And the garment glitters with threads of
gold.

Wrought in by a patience manifold,
The kind that was an erring soul
Strengthens the strands and brightens the
whole;

While the deed we deemed not worth a
place
In the finished web with joy we trace.

Our very thoughts in the pattern fall,
Now light and now dark, now dark and
now light.

The weaver's mystical shuttle throws,
Till into the robe their likeness grows.

The tangled threads, the knots and the
ends,
All into the web the Master blends;
And with a touch of His skillful hand
Brings into its place each straying strand

O beautiful garment, thou shew of pure
gold,
Reflecting God's glory from seam and
fold!

Environ my soul with thy beauty and
light,
That, approved, I may stand in Heaven's
clear light.

S. S. EDDY.

A Glittering Temptation.

When Leander Clarke married Mabel Thorpe, he had no expectation of ever being a rich man, but as his affairs appear at the present time he is on the broad highway to future wealth. It all arose from the fact that he took time by the forelock, the only way poor mortals have of ever getting ahead, with him of the scythe and hour glass.

But it is this very thing that is causing him such a lot of mental anguish now, making his nights sleepless and threatening to undermine his domestic peace.

Mabel Thorpe laid no claims to social distinction when Leander met her first at some entertainment, where she rendered selections of classic music in such a masterly manner that he, being a lover of music, was instantly attracted to her side, and staid there during the evening. For the rest she wore glasses, being near-sighted, and having been graduated from an Eastern college, was rather stiff and pedantic in her manner—a grateful change from the ordinary frisky young creatures with whom Leander had been associated.

It takes all kind of people to make a world—more the pity and love goes where it is sent. Mabel had expected to become one of that noble army of martyrs, teachers, but when Leander proposed she reconsidered the matter, and thought she heard the voice of duty bidding her answer "yes," and without more ado she accepted him.

Now Mabel Thorpe did not expect, her hero to swim the Hellespont of life, with all his armor on, but she did demand from him as she had a right to do a high moral standard, for she had not married him until she had seen, as she believed, his whole past life open before her like a book. There is no time when a man is as weakly sentimental and religious as when he is trying to live up to the standard of a pure young girl's ideal, and Leander became almost an angel.

There are very few of us capable of making human angels of ourselves. Good and evil are as persistently present in our mortal nature as light and darkness are in our atmosphere, and one serves as the complement of the other. To banish might we use the light of science, to counteract wrong we invoke divine help; but so largely is our worldly nature in excess of our spiritual powers, that we are constantly in danger of erring to be forgiven, in other words, sinning and repenting.

Mabel Thorpe believed in an inflexible upright. The command to do evil that good may come was her perverted text. She was not aware that there are sins of omission, as well as of commission, and that her upright condemnation of sinners, and her severe judgments, were sins in themselves of a sinful nature. The self-righteous are too often harder to live with than the sinner.

Leander Clarke had been a good son, and he intended to be a good husband. He was both proud and fond of his wife, but certainly regretted that he could not give her all the luxuries that she could appreciate, not even the grand piano that her musical talent deserved. But he went to work with a will to make her happy, and hoped in a few years to be able to add all other useful things.

Among the wedding presents of the young couple was one that far outshone all the rest—a superb set of diamonds sent by an uncle of Leander's who was near to death, and gave the residue of a large estate in this extravagant present. Leander himself was counting on that such an undesirable gift had been made, but he argued that his wife was a sensible woman, and would turn them into something more suitable to their condition in life—a piano, for instance, which was a necessity rather than a luxury. What was his surprise when his bride said:

"I never was so pleased in my life. Diamonds represent to me the crystallization of everything beautiful in art and nature. I never dreamed that I should possess such magnificence."

"But these have no associations," said her husband, "they are not heirlooms."

"They will be; all diamonds were new at some time. And are they not associated with the dear old man who gave them?"

"But you surely will not wear them dear?" he suggested.

"Why not?" she asked.

"It would injure our prospects, and not be consistent with our position."

"They were a gift to me, surely I have the right to do as I please with my own."

"The right—yes, but I thought my wife had more discretion. I did not know you cared for gew-gaws, Mabel."

So the first cloud came on the horizon of their love, but Leander was good-natured, and Mabel satisfied and it disappeared. The truth was that Leander had expected a handsome sum of money from this very uncle, who was a bachelor, and very old. But age had not mellowed an ugly disposition to thwart his relatives, and after raising the young man's hopes he took a malicious pleasure in disappointing them.

The young couple began life in a pretty furnished cottage on the modern plan of a

chasing dish and hand-painted china, and it worked like a charm. Mabel presided over the dainty cuisine, the butler's pantry, the parlor and really did wonders. Leander fell in love with her over and over again. But for the diamonds they would have been as happy as larks.

Did they hear a sound at night—it was a burglar after those precious gems. They were afraid to leave the house alone lest thieves break in and steal, and one or the other of the two was compelled to be the hiding place of the jewels, when they went out together. Mabel did not care to adorn herself with diamonds when she went to market or to church, but she could not listen to a sermon in peace if the gems were not about her. And somehow it did annoy her to carry concealed wealth, like a brigand or a smuggler.

But when Leander had a chance to buy shares in the "Little Catwaba" Lumber Company, and to make as much in three months as he would in a year by his salary, Mabel would not listen to the suggestion that the bank would advance enough on the diamonds to enable him to make the investment.

Then Leander discovered that his wife could be a very obstinate woman. It was in vain that he laid before her the benefits that would result from a transient disposal of the gems. She replied, "not without logic on her side, that the 'Little Catwaba' might be a failure, and then her precious securities would be forfeited. Leander, man fashion, grew angry, and after some hot words reached the penultimate of passion.

"I wish," he said, in tones of invective, "that burglars would get the hateful stones. They might at least be of some use to them."

It is said that curses, like chickens, come home to roost. After Leander had asked forgiveness for his rudeness and Mabel had sweetly extended the olive branch of conciliation, he suggested that she be doubly careful of her cherished possessions.

"The town is full of burglars, and they know the people who have fine diamonds, and if they once set out to get them they'll succeed."

Mabel did not sleep with the diamonds in the same room. Womanlike, she thought if she secreted them in some place where they would never be detected, they would be safe. Neither the ash barrel nor the rag bag entered into her calculations, but places just as inconsistent.

One night there was a crash in the room below. Mabel shook her sleeping husband and whispered in his ear:

"Burglars! Get your revolver and go down stairs. The diamonds are in the bottom of the clock."

Leander was startled and confused, but as the noise continued, he hurried on his clothes, and taking his revolver ran softly down the stairs. Mabel remained where she was, shivering with fear.

There was a fearful commotion below, the noise of falling furniture, opening and closing of windows and the rapid firing of the revolver after some flying robber. Then regard for her husband's life compelled Mabel to hurry to his assistance. She found him lying on the floor, grasping his revolver.

She did not faint or shriek, but kneeling beside him, bathed his face and besought him to speak to her.

"Where am I?" he asked feebly, as he tried to raise himself. "Are the diamonds safe?"

"Never mind the diamonds," said his wife. "Are you mortally wounded anywhere?"

"I don't know," answered Leander feebly, and to her credit, he recorded, Mrs. Leander assisted him to his feet, and sent him off to rather call for assistance, before she even thought of her diamonds.

Then the open door of the clock told the whole story. The diamonds were gone, ring and branch! And they were the only things stolen.

Leander had been surprised at the manner of his wife on receiving the jewels, but he was amazed at her indifference with which she parted from them. She allowed the usual course to be taken to recover the thief, or thieves, to justice, but with no results followed, she said she was glad of it, that the gems had been like an evil eye to them, and for her part she never wanted to hear of them again.

"I wonder," she said, "that I did not see it in that light before. I will never keep anything in my house again, to tempt the cupidity of the wicked or unfortunate. To that extent am I my brother's keeper."

But the effect upon her husband was entirely different. Either he caught cold at that night of the burglary, or his nervous system received a shock, for he was almost ill from the effects of his tussle with the burglar. And he could not endure to have the subject mentioned before him. Not even when he succeeded in the "Little Catwaba" and his friend had invested for him, gave him the peace and rest he craved.

A little incident that happened at that time did, however, help to restore him to his normal condition. His wife received a small package, accompanied by a soiled and dilapidated note, which, upon being opened, read:

"Honored madam:
"I get a sleep since I stole your diamonds. I am a lady and I am a fetch if I give them up for a trifle."

"An unknown friend."

And in the package Mabel found her diamonds, exactly as she had last seen them.

She was pleased—where is the woman who would not have been?—and she at once showed her confidence in her husband by placing the gems in his hands for safe keeping in the bank.

"I wish I had taken your advice earlier," she said gracefully, "it would have saved us so much trouble."

Leander murmured something about all being well that ends well, and at noon brought her a certificate of deposit.

There we leave them, on the way to fortune and happiness if—Leander's conscience does not upset the whole scheme. He would give a great deal to know, what no clairvoyant could tell him, how much or how little Mabel had discovered. My own opinion is that she saw through it from the first, and holds herself equally guilty as accessory after the crime, and with that sweet sickness which even an upright woman employs she will make herself a loving accomplice. For it is a foregone conclusion that Leander Clarke was his own burglar.—Detroit Free Press.

Keeping Everlastingly at It.

Genius is really only the power of making continuous efforts. The line between failure and success is so fine that we scarcely know when we pass it—so fine that we are often on the line and do not know it. How many a man has thrown up his hands at a time when a little more effort, a little more patience, would have achieved success. As the tide goes clear out, so it comes clear in. In business, sometimes, prospects may seem darkest when really they are on the turn. A little more persistence, a little more effort, and what seemed hopeless failure may turn to glorious success. There is no failure except in no longer trying. There is no defeat except from within, no really insurmountable barrier save our own inherent weakness of purpose.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

SOME ITEMS THAT WILL INTEREST.

Earrings. The Shoulder Shawl. Women Win. Winter Crepons. A Congressman's Wife. Badges of Matrimony.

Earrings are fast coming into fashion again, so an uptown jeweler declares. Twenty years ago they were considered very stylish, but for the past ten years there has been but little demand for them. About a year ago they began to be called for, and now the indications are that within a year they will be as much in vogue as they were twenty years ago.

THE SHOULDER SHAWL. A shoulder shawl is a convenient article of one's dress, as the time draws on when one expects to see more and more upon the shoulder and down the back the easiest made and most effective for the time expended on it is a square of pale colored cashmere, with a crocheted border in zephyr to match the shade used, and worked in shell stitch. These shawls should be edged with floss of the same color.

WOMEN CAME OUT AHEAD. Women came out ahead in an examination recently held for library cataloguer and library clerk for the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C. Of the thirty applicants for the former position all of the men failed to pass, while only five out of the sixteen women did so. Of the ten applicants for the latter, eight men failed and two women passed. Although Secretary Morton wanted men for the places, he was moved by these results to change his mind, and appointed Miss E. B. Wales, of Chicago, clerk, and Miss G. F. Leonard, of Albany State Library, cataloguer.

ABOUT WINTER CREPONS. A practical hint of the future is gathered from the gossip of the shops. One of the richest yet most conservative of the great dry goods stores when sending two buyers abroad in search of woolen goods for next winter instructed them not to buy crepon, believing this fabric to have had its day of favor with American women. At last report these buyers crepon, as there is little or nothing else in the European market for the next season. At another house of great repute more than two-thirds of the wool samples received for next winter are crepon, but in new fanciful weaving, different from anything now seen. These crepons of the future are also two-toned, some of them changeable, others in stripes and plaids.

These facts are of value to economists, who find crepons at greatly reduced prices filling the counters of the shops, many of them a dollar less in the yard than was asked at the beginning of the season. Black, coral flower blue, golden, brown, and violet are the popular safe colors to buy, and it is well also to look for those barred or striped in two colors, and also dotted, as a season of fancy fabrics is predicted.

A CONGRESSMAN'S HELPMEET. Congressman Johnson, of North Dakota, has a wife who is a helpmeet of the proper sort to him without being a canvasser of votes, a lobbyist, a reviser of his speeches, or even one of those women who are described as taking the "keenest interest" in their husband's careers.

Mrs. Johnson, to be sure, may have the virtues of all these classes, but she has won fame chiefly from the remarkably clever way in which she superintended the work on a farm of 1,800 acres while her husband was attending the legislative affairs of the nation.

In the spring of 1898 Mr. Johnson invested heavily in hay lands. Before the hay was ready to cut he was called to Washington by an extraordinary session of Congress. He tried to find a man who would attend to his hay for him during his absence, and, failing, allowed his wife to assume charge of the big hay farm. The harvest came on, and Mrs. Johnson was in the fields bright and early in her top buggy, looking after the men and teams, and when one field was cut, selecting another, and then another. All of the hay on the Johnson farm was mown, and then Mrs. Johnson leased hay tracts in the vicinity of Petersburg until the total cut amounted to almost 800 tons. Mr. Johnson himself says that he never had a crop looked after in a more business like way than the hay crop of 1898. "His only regret is that the promised high prices did not materialize. There was a larger crop than usual, and the prices went down instead of going up, but no money was lost by the operation, and the last of the 800 tons was sold the next spring to a neighboring farmer whose supplies had run out."

BADGES OF MATRIMONY. Americans are the only women in the world who do not exhibit some sign of matrimony. Of course, those who follow in the wake of European etiquette would not appear with their daughters wearing a hat without strings, but the universal American woman wears what she likes, regardless of whether it be matrimony or not, and what is worse, her daughters will select articles of dress only suitable to married women.

In no other country is this the case. Among the Germans the badge of a married woman consists of a little cap or hood, which they are very proud of, and "donning the cap" is a feature of the wedding day among the peasants of certain localities.

The married women in Little Russia are always seen, even in the hottest weather, with a thick cloth of dark blue twisted about their heads. In New Guinea a young woman lets her hair hang about her shoulders, but when she is married this is cut short. Chinese matrons braid their hair like a helmet. In Wadai the wives color their lips by

tattooing them with the thorns of the acacia and rubbing them with iron filings; in parts of Africa the married women perforate the outer edges of their ears and their lips and stick rows of grass stalks in them; and among a certain Mongolian tribe of people, the Manches, the women wear suspended from their ears a little basket full of cotton, so that a spindle is attached. Thus in every country, savage and civilized, but our own, there is a sign or symbol of some kind that distinguishes the matron from the spinster.

Fashion Notes. Dress skirts remain smooth at the waist and flaring at the bottom. China silk crepon and chine striped taffeta are among the leading novelties.

Round waists still hold their own in the front rank of fashion, but are often varied by pointed effects; points of ribbon, narrow frills, etc.

All the new jackets are short, extending only eight inches below the waist. Some are made very full in the back and others have plait pressed flat.

The little collarette ruffs of net, chiffon or tulle give an air to any costume.

Batistes, lawns, chiffons and lises are simply trimmed with frills and broad bands of their own material, the revival of an old style which cannot be improved.

Not for years have muslins, organdies, bengals, chambrays, zepheons and all the rest of the good old-fashioned summer family fabrics had such a decided lining.

Hand-painted satins are one of the latest novelties in dressmaking. The parrots, parsons and capes, and hand-painted ribbons are already imported for various purposes of trimming.

The princess is slowly coming into form again, but it is made quite modern by the addition of epaulets, cape effects and all sorts of collars, such as appear on other gowns of the usual cut.

Very natty bathing suits are made of black alpaca, with full skirts and trousers to the knees and full waists, with a square yoke outlined with white braid and short, voluminous sleeves that would do credit to a full-blown evening dress.

The most fascinating shirt waists are made of French batiste in lovely colors and new patterns; rosebud silks which are reproductions of those used fifty years ago; chine, glaze and wash silks, with dainty little lace-edged frills down the front and wide sailor collars, also edged with a frill.

New silk waists of Rob Roy plaided taffeta silk are made with plaited fronts, bias yoke, backs, full elbow sleeves, and velvet stock collar.

A recently imported French grass cloth is made over a China rose silk, the intense glowing hue of the lining giving the entire gown a rosette tint.

For a brunette nothing more becoming could be imagined than a rustic straw hat trimmed with pale ecru silk, guipure lace and rich Jacques roses.

Blouse waists of finely striped washing silks, with turn over collars of lawn or white silk edged with lace, are the coolest things possible and dainty to look upon.

A very pretty tuck is given to the new striped silk blouses by making the collar in the stripe and trimming the edge with narrow cream lace.

A novelty in belts is one of alternate stripes of metal and silk. The chic buckle is that bearing the golden eagle in high relief, the design being taken from the national currency.

Nursery Electricity. "Electricity is coming into such familiar use that it will soon be its way into the nursery," said an electrician to a reporter recently. "It has already got as far as the playground. Your boy can buy a motor, with which he can run the machinery of a toy factory or any other sort of miniature mechanism. For a little more money he can get a motor and battery combined, but the ingenious youngster prefers to make his own battery. All he has to do is to get a jar, two or three little plates of carbon and zinc and a small quantity of so-called 'electrolytic' solution. The solution is composed of bichloride of potassium, sulphuric acid, bisulphate of mercury and water."

"The ingenious youngster aforesaid pours the solution into the jar, and in it he immerses his zinc and carbon plates, connecting these by a couple of wires with his little motor. He then adds a drop of oil to the jar engenders enough electricity to run the motor. I don't know of any more instructive toy for a boy, and it has the advantage of cheapness. The youth of the end of the century is much interested in the rudiments of electricity, and what is learned in the nursery is apt to lead to important inventions in this line when the young American of to-day is grown to adult age."

"Many householders now purchase the simple apparatus for electric bells and burglar alarms, putting them in themselves. Of late the high school students have been doing a good deal of this sort of thing, the idea being suggested to them by the studies in electricity which they are pursuing. At the colored high school, as I dare say you know, lessons in electrical science are being given to the colored girls, who are taught to do the rudiments in a well-equipped laboratory."—Philadelphia Times.

A Curious New Disease. The medical faculty in Brooklyn have discovered a new form of nervous disease, to which they have affixed a polysyllabic name, and which they attribute to the abuse of the Bridge habit. Its most marked symptoms are great irritability and severe depression, with an apparently irresistible inclination to do violence to all with whom the patient comes in contact. No remedial agent has yet been discovered for this disease, but a straitjacket is recommended as the best form of restraint in particularly bad cases. When the disease manifests itself in a mild form, strict solitude and a milk diet have been found to produce salutary results.—New York Advertiser.

Lemon Checks Falling Hair. A Lemon cut in half, better still, in quarters, so that the pulp can easily be applied to the roots of the hair, will stop any ordinary case of falling out. It is an agreeable and cheap remedy. Besides being cool and pleasant to the skin, the scent, unlike that left by petroleum, is very refreshing.—New York Dispatch.

The Reason. Western—Why is it that these Dutch gardeners always save up money around here and the Americans never do?
Hobokener—You don't get it dot snap away I tell you. Dot fool American neffer sell onyding he can eat, and dot schmart Dutcher he neffer eat vot he can sell. You got dot idee, nidit it?

PRETTY COTTAGE FOR \$1,800.

How a Seashore or Mountain Home Can Be Built at Small Cost. (Copyright 1902 by the Co-operative Building Plan Association, N. Y.)

If there is one thing more than another which Americans are noted for it is that they are practical. It is not that they are lacking in the finer qualities, but the country is young and for years they have been forced to wage a constant struggle with the realities of existence. The wilderness and the desert have been conquered and "made to blossom like the rose," and problems are to be met every day that long ago were settled by older countries. Scores of cities can be pointed out that were barren prairies but a few years ago. In all of our settlements there is restless growth and ceaseless activity. Despite their devotion to business, the Americans are finding time for brief sojourns in the mountains and by the seashore. The annual vacation period is increasing in length and Americans are learning to enjoy outdoor life. Hundreds of city dwellers

of moderate means have found it possible to build comfortable homes for the summer months away from the heat and bustle of the crowded streets.

What could be more homelike than the cottage pictured here, with its broad veranda, its pleasing effect of roof construction, its artistic appearance with surrounding nature herself? The cost of the house, as shown by the perspective view, and the two floor plans, is \$1,800, not including materials and range, which are generally selected after the owner's own taste. The estimate is based on New York prices for materials and labor, and in many sections of the country the cost would be less.

Its general dimensions are: Extreme width, 50 feet 5 inches; depth, including veranda and porch, 48 feet 6 inches; first story, 9 feet high; second story, 8 feet. Exterior materials: Foundations, stone piers; walls of first story, gables, and roof,

shingles. Interior finish: Two coats plaster, hard white finish; soft wood flooring and trim; staircase, ash; chair rail in kitchen and dining room. All interior woodwork finished in hard oil. These general dimensions and materials may be changed, and as to colors would offer a suggestion: Shingles on first story and gables, pearl gray; trim including window table, corner boards, casings, bands, etc., white; sashes and shingle roofs, dark green; veranda, floor and ceiling, oil.

The principal rooms, their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. No cellar or blinds. Open fireplaces in first story hall, making a cheerful and attractive room in itself. Portiere opening between parlor and hall; servants' bedroom off kitchen; good sized room for storage in second story.

This design is capable of many feasible modifications. A cellar may be put under a whole or a portion of the house, with inside and outside entrances and concrete floor; bath room could be introduced in second story, with full or partial set of plumbing. Open fireplaces may be introduced in parlor and dining room. A brick set range may be placed in the kitchen. The design also presents a very attractive appearance if it is run up a half story more, with a mansard roof. Let it be by the seashore on the slopes of the mountain, with broad veranda inviting repose; everything around is restful, and a man gains rest and strength in peaceful enjoyment.

How to Mail Flowers. This is the season when one who lives among the flowers longs to send some of the fragrant treasures to friends who are cooped in city walls. But unless they are properly packed for mailing the final result is apt to be only a conglomeration of wet pasteboard, cotton, stems, leaves, and what have once been blossoms, all crushed into an indistinguishable mass over which the letter-carrier says hard things, and the receiver is inclined to weep.

A tin box is best for packing if you have it, but a pasteboard box will do very well if it is strong and not too deep. The more shallow it is in proportion to its length and breadth, the firmer it will be. Line it with waxed paper, such as confectioners use. If the waxed paper is not at hand, common manilla paper will rubbed on one side with butter makes a good substitute. Lay the buttered side in, next the flowers, and protect them by a layer of grass or leaves. If the buttered side were put next to

the box, it would grease the pasteboard and soften it.

Cut the flowers in the morning, before the sun has wilted them, but after the dew has dried off. The common mistake made in mailing flowers is to have them wet. The flowers are to preserve them during a long journey. If the air is excluded, but water soaks through and ruins the whole package.

The sooner they are put in the box after cutting the better. Put the larger and stronger ones at the bottom and around the sides, saving the middle for the fragile roses or violets. Pack them as tightly as possible. You can scarcely get them too close, for they will shake down after a little, and the jolting together bruises them. Fill up all corners and empty spaces with dry cotton or moss. Not a drop of water, remember. Lay a sheet of waxed paper or buttered paper over the top, tie but don't seal it, direct it loosely, and it will reach its destination with its fragrant contents as fresh as if just gathered.

American Precious Stones. The recent report of the geological survey on precious stones of the United States for the calendar year 1894, completed by Special Agent George F. Kung of New York, has been made public. The principal developments of the year are summarized as follows: The finding of a 101 carat diamond at Dovogabio, Mich.; developing of a new ruby mine near Franklin, N. C.; finding of emeralds at Mitchell Peak and near Easley Station, N. C.; memorial to Congress to preserve the world renowned agatized forest; finding of a remarkably compact variscite, giving a new ornamental stone, uhatite, and smaller output of turquoise mines due to the depressed financial conditions. The rumor that circulated early in this year of the discovery of brilliant diamonds at Mount Edgemoor, near Sitka, Alaska, was proven on investigation to be without foundation. Sapphire deposits are reported twenty-five miles west of Phillipsburg, Mont., 1,400 acres in extent. A new locality of true emeralds was also found near Bakersville, N. C. A big output is predicted upon development of the vein. The output of turquoise, of which so large a quantity was mined during 1891 and 1892, was limited to not more than 30,000 for 1894. No new turquoise mines of value were opened.

Plowing by Electricity. An electric plow has been brought out by Messrs. Zimmerman & Company, of Halle, Germany. A chain is stretched around the field in which the apparatus is to be used, and runs over a sprocket wheel on the motor, which is thus able to wind itself along and drag the plow after it. The cable to the motor is carried on a number of small trolleys running over the ground. The length of the cable is sufficient to reach across the field, as the motor, as it winds itself backward and forward, swings the cable over the ground. By starting work on the side nearest the motor and working up the field away from it, the cable does not foul the plow. The trials of the installation are said to have been exceedingly satisfactory.

For the Suppression of War. A Paris paper, Les Petites Affiches, contained the following announcement in one of its recent issues: "M. G. Bouys, 89 Rue d'Aubouvi, Paris, has the honor to inform his fellow citizens that he still holds his plan for the suppression of war in Europe at the disposition of the French government whenever it chooses to do him the honor to ask him for it."

An enterprising citizen of Connecticut once advertised that, on receipt of \$1, he would send an infallible recipe for fat persons to become thin. His formula was, "Don't eat anything for a year." M. Bouys' plan for the suppression of wars may be, "Don't fight."

Diffident Geniuses. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe tells two anecdotes illustrating the shyness of Hawthorne and Irving. She says Irving attempted to make a speech at a dinner given to Charles Dickens, but after mulling a few words indistinctly, he remarked: "I can't go on," and sat down. Of Hawthorne's timidity she had a glimpse while calling with her husband on Mrs. Hawthorne, in Concord. While they were in the parlor they saw a tall, slim man come down the stairs, and Mrs. Hawthorne called out: "Husband, husband, Dr. and Mrs. Howe are here!" Hawthorne bolted across the hall and out through the door without even looking into the parlor.

First Japanese Church in America. The first Japanese Christian church in America has just been dedicated in San Francisco. It belongs to the Methodist denomination, and has about three hundred members, who contributed largely toward the building of the edifice. The assistant minister and the organist are Japanese, and the church organization will be managed by the Japanese members, with very little help or interference by Caucasians.

To Tour Europe on a Tandem. Mrs. A. D. Cooper, whose husband is treasurer of the Graham Paper Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has left for a trip through Europe. She and her son Tom, 18 years of age, will accompany her, intend to do most of their traveling on a tandem bicycle. They propose to take in Norway, Sweden and parts of Russia.

"A Pocket Venus." Miss Ella Erving, of Gorin, Mo., feels quite flattered when her friends call her "a pocket Venus." She is only 20 years of age, but she is 8 feet 2 inches in height, weighs 250 pounds, and has feet that measure 17 inches from heel to toe.

Didn't Want That Kind. She went into a store to buy some toilet soap, and while she was expatiating on its merits, about made up her mind to purchase, but when she stated "It would keep off chaps," she said she didn't want that kind.

Mexico's Great Cathedral. The Cathedral of Mexico, began in 1573, was finished in 1687. It cost two millions, and in ornaments and altars its wealth amounts to as much more. Its length is 500 feet, its breadth 100 feet, and the site of the structure is that on which Montezuma's temple stood.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS. Early dawn and twilight say June has brought the longest day. No one stops to count the hours. Full of sunshine, leaves and flowers, Grass fields and singing birds. We must add with pleasant words Kindly acts, that all may say The longest is the happiest day. Anna M. Pratt in You'll's Companion.

A BOY'S FORTY COMPOSITION. A newspaper recently printed this funny composition, which was written by a Japanese boy, and was sent to the paper by the English teacher in Japan to whom it was handed by the boy. It was on the whale.